

Law Enforcement News

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Psychologist's 'street research' shows:

When it comes to drugs, I-95 is a clogged artery

A Delaware psychologist who has studied the drug scene for two decades by going "directly out onto the street and talking to people" says that as many as one out of every five cars traveling the state on Interstate 95 is carrying drugs, adding up to a total of some \$1 million in drug shipments per hour traveling through Delaware to drop-off points in the Northeast.

But Dr. Mario Pazzaglini, whose interest in drug subculture began 20 years ago when he manned the overdose tent at the Woodstock music festival, cautioned that his finding is only an estimate he uses in presentations to various groups "to make sure the audience hears me — that there's a lot of drugs out there and they can't ignore the issue."

Hardening of the Artery

"We're very sure there's intense traffic coming up and down the East Coast on I-95," said Pazzaglini. "That artery is fed by all the airports that lie on that trail, and all of the manufacturing spots that lie on that trail, and all the overseas traffic that comes onto that trail. One in five is clearly an estimate."

But Cpl. Albert Homiak, a Delaware state trooper for seven years who routinely patrols I-95, said of Pazzaglini's estimate: "That's a lot. The cars that I stop, I would say maybe one out of 20 [carry drugs]."

Delaware State Police statistics show that state troopers made 386 arrests for drug-related offenses last year, out of the 1,507 made by all of the state's law enforcement agencies. Through September of this year, the State Police has made 305 drug-related arrests and the state total is 1,596. The agency does not have figures on the amounts of drugs seized and their dollar values, a spokeswoman said.

Pazzaglini said he made his estimate by going out onto the highway "with people who were involved in using drugs [and] having them point out which cars they suspect as carrying drugs. If you do that with a number of

people, that's the kind of [estimate] that you get."

Pazzaglini also looked into the number of cars found carrying drugs after being stopped at roadblocks, and "you can sort of extrapolate from there what the statistical probability is of any one car carrying drugs. It works out to about one in five."

The Sacrifice-Car Ploy

Pazzaglini, who has a private practice but also works as a consultant to the Delaware State Police by giving talks on emerging drug trends and introductory lectures on drugs to incoming recruits, said he did not want to "overplay this statistic."

Through his observations, Pazzaglini has observed the phenomenon of dealers sending up "sacrifice cars" — cars carrying drugs that the dealers themselves may then alert police to, so that a larger shipment can come through and pass by the distracted troopers unharassed. Sometimes drivers know their cars are being "sacrificed," but at other times the drivers are not warned.

Drug users who have observed highway traffic with Pazzaglini usually point out two types of cars used to ship drugs — "junkies," usually filled with people, and very expensive cars "with people inside that you wouldn't expect to see inside there."

"Of course, this is a street perception and their perceptions could be totally off. But that's how they read this," Pazzaglini said.

Homiak said that tractor-trailers are being used by traffickers more often now "since we don't readily check those. It would take two to three hours to search those, whereas a car would take a relatively short time."

Street-Level Perspective

Pazzaglini said that experiencing the drug scene at the street level is important to get an adequate view of the problem, regardless of the quality of the information gleaned.

"I go to where people are doing

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Techno-logic:

Video is a hit with cops

A video teleconferencing system that links two busy New York City law enforcement facilities with the Manhattan District Attorney's Office has dramatically speeded up the arrest-to-arraignment process, cutting complaint-preparation time in half and freeing officers to return to patrol duties instead of waiting for arrests to be processed.

Officials of the Port Authority Police, who had the teleconferencing hookup installed in the agency's Bus Terminal Unit, say the system slashed complaint-preparation time from 13 hours to as little as five or six hours, and eliminated the need for police officers, victims and witnesses to travel to the District Attorney's Office to file an arrest — an often time-consuming and frustrating process in New York, where the backlog of criminal cases has caused near-gridlock conditions in the criminal justice system.

A Giant Step

"I think this is the future," said Port Authority Police Supt. Henry DeGeneste in a recent LEN interview. "This is really where we've got to go in the criminal justice system in the five boroughs. We have got to have a system that frees up the police officer as quickly as possible so he can go back

out and do his patrol. This is a giant step."

The system consists of a series of television, audio and business facsimile units that link the Port Authority Police Bus Terminal Unit and the NYPD's 32d Precinct with Central Booking and the District Attorney's Office in lower Manhattan. The Port Authority police facility is also tied in to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services in Albany, by means of facsimile machines capable of transmitting fingerprints.

On-Line Simplicity

The video arraignment process is essentially a simple one. The Port Authority's arresting officer, the victim and any witnesses go to the teleconferencing unit located in the bus terminal in Times Square. There, they are interviewed by an assistant district attorney over closed-circuit television. The prosecutor evaluates the complaint and once it is prepared, the officer can return to patrol duty and the other parties are free to go on their way.

The paperwork generated from the arrest is processed in a timely manner using a series of facsimile machines and computers. An On-Line Booking System (OLBS) Arrest Worksheet is transmitted to Central Booking over a

facsimile machine. Central Booking enters the information into the OLBS computer. Central Booking assigns two numbers — an arrest number and a fax control number — to the OLBS worksheet before retransmitting it back to the video-teleconferencing unit at the bus terminal. The two numbers are entered onto fingerprint cards, one of which is transmitted to the Division of Criminal Justice Services, which transmits a criminal history of the suspect, if any. The "rap sheet" is then transmitted directly to Central Booking. The worksheet and any other information pertaining to the case is then transmitted to the District Attorney's Office. A new police minibus, capable of holding up to 13 prisoners, periodically transports suspects to Central Booking, thus eliminating the need for each officer to make a time-consuming trip to Central Booking to transport prisoners, as well as minimizing the costly overtime usually required for such trips.

A Prosecutor's Brainchild

DeGeneste said the system is the "brainchild" of Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau. Because the NYPD did not have the funds available in its budget to set up the system

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Judge gives Phila. an 'F' for pass/fail police-test plan

A Pennsylvania judge has refused to grant the city of Philadelphia a stay of a lower court writ that requires the city to continue to grade police examinations under the merit-selection ranking system.

The Oct. 25 decision by Commonwealth Court Judge James Crumlish frustrates the city's plans to go ahead with use of a pass-fail system for grading written exams for police officer positions, and was an apparent victory for the local Fraternal Order of Police, which had opposed the switch from merit-selection to pass-fail grading on the grounds that it was a violation of the city's Home Rule Charter.

Common Pleas Court Judge Alfred DiBona had agreed with the FOP, and on Oct. 12 issued a writ of mandamus against the city's position. The city had sought the stay of DiBona's ruling while an appeal was prepared.

Testing, Hiring Delayed

Crumlish's ruling forced the city to postpone an entry-level test for some 5,000 applicants that was to have been held Oct. 28. It would have been the first time that written examinations for police officer positions were graded on a pass-fail basis.

The city will now test the total pool of 12,200 applicants on Dec. 16, and grade the test on the basis of merit, city

officials said.

At that time, the city will be using a "new version" of a previous test, said Steve Henry, a recruitment officer for the city of Philadelphia. "The difference is that instead of just announcing to people that they passed the test, we will then now have to tell them what their score is. However, when you have 12,000 people all taking the same test, you will have hundreds of people all with the same score. The rank is going to be determined within that score by a computer-generated number anyway."

Supporters of the pass-fail system claim it would eliminate the possibility of bias toward minority applicants, but Henry chose to defend the pass-fail system on the grounds of "the expediency of being able to give the examination in manageable groups" thereby allowing the city to process applications more quickly.

Henry said that because of the legal battles over the grading system, the planned hiring of approximately 800 officers in the next year will probably be delayed.

Further Appeal Foreseen

"We're just very happy with the ruling," said FOP vice president Jim McDewitt. "It agrees with what we've been saying all along — that pass-fail

is not the way to go. I don't particularly agree with the idea that because you get a 100 [score], you're not going to be a good cop. If you want the best-qualified people, the test should be graded such: the highest scores are number one on the list, the lowest scores are number whatever."

But Crumlish's ruling may not yet be the last word in the controversy. Michael Churchill, a lawyer for the Public Interest Law Center, said that, if necessary, he will argue before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for implementation of the pass-fail system.

"What we will do at some point is file a suit to prevent the test that is being given from being used in a ranked-order method or if it is, to give compensatory positions for minorities affected by the disparate impact of the test," Churchill told LEN. "The city still has an appeal pending on this matter, and by the time they come to grade the test and utilize it, they may have been successful in knocking the lower court's decision out."

Churchill explained that the entire Commonwealth Court must hear the city's appeal, but only one judge is necessary for a stay to be granted pending an appeal.

"If they don't win on that, we will seek a Federal court order that they

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What They Are Saying:

"The bills that we have analyzed are almost completely contaminated with cocaine, and it strongly suggests to us that the general money supply...in circulation in the major metropolitan areas of the U.S. is contaminated."

Dr. Jay Poupko, a private-sector toxicologist, citing research findings suggesting that large quantities of U.S. currency may be tainted by residues of cocaine. (S:2)

Around the Nation

Northeast

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — U.S. House and Senate conferees have approved a plan by Rep. Steny Hoyer (D.-Md.) to ease the residency rule for D.C. employees. Hoyer said the rule hurt police and fire recruitment due to the high cost of housing in the district.

MAINE — A group of Portland citizens has offered to donate money to city police to purchase body armor. More than 150 officers have had to buy their own vests, at a cost of \$350 to \$550 each.

MARYLAND — The state handgun Roster Board, set up last year under a gun-control law aimed at ridding Maryland of cheap "Saturday Night Special" handguns, has approved 627 handguns for sale or manufacture in the state, and tentatively rejected 36 others.

MASSACHUSETTS — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service is planning a pilot program in Lawrence to identify and deport illegal aliens who are repeat offenders. Mayor Kevin Sullivan and local court officials sought the program to help clear a backlog of cases from the courts.

Boston police officials have warned officers in the Dorchester, Roxbury and Mattapan sections that the Franklin Hill Giants gang has placed a \$1,000 bounty on their heads. Officials could not say if the threat was true.

NEW YORK — U.S. Representative Major Owens has called on Gov. Mario Cuomo to authorize the use of National Guard troops to help drive drug dealers from the Brooklyn neighborhoods of Brownsville and East New York.

Beginning Oct. 2, rookie state troopers were required to undergo random drug tests.

PENNSYLVANIA — Philadelphia police and detectives who work on the streets must wear their city-issued bulletproof vests, under an order issued Oct. 6 by Commissioner Willie Williams.

Lemoine Police Chief Howard Dougherty has had the seat belts on the town's three patrol cars changed to bright orange in order to call public attention to the state's buckle-up law.

RHODE ISLAND — Gov. Edward DiPrete has named Robert Rice to the newly created post of state drug czar. The Governor called for tougher drug penalties, including the confiscation of the cars of casual drug users and fining the parents of users up to \$5,000.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Castleberry Police Chief Wayne Lucas, 42, was convicted in Federal court Oct. 13 on six counts of marijuana possession and two fire-

arms charges. Lucas, who faces 20 years in prison, said drug deals were part of his investigations.

Jerry Fuller, the police chief of Tuscaloosa for the past five years, announced his retirement recently as he was about to be disciplined by the City Council for an Aug. 16 car accident.

ARKANSAS — A legislative committee has endorsed a proposal to equip the state's 500 troopers with 16-shot, 9mm. semiautomatic pistols, replacing the standard .357-Magnum revolvers.

FLORIDA — A man whose 8-year-old granddaughter shot herself in the thumb has become the first person charged under a new state law aimed at keeping loaded guns out of children's hands. Willie W. Green, 61, was charged Oct. 8 after his granddaughter took a .32-caliber automatic pistol from an unlocked box in Green's bedroom and fired the weapon.

Sexual assault counselors and women's groups have harshly criticized a jury's acquittal of a rape suspect on the grounds that his purported victim had "asked for it" by wearing a lace miniskirt with no underwear. Steven Lord, a 26-year-old drifter, was cleared Oct. 5 on charges of abducting a 22-year-old woman at knifepoint from a Fort Lauderdale restaurant parking lot last November and then raping her repeatedly during a trip north on Interstate 95. The jury's foreman said after the trial, "The way she was dressed with that skirt, you could see everything she had. She was advertising for sex." Lord was ordered returned to Georgia to face several rape and assault charges there.

Operation Coastwatch, a joint effort of the Coast Guard and Crimestoppers groups, will enlist the public's help in three counties to spot suspicious offshore activities that could be crime- or drug-related.

GEORGIA — Fulton County Sheriff Richard Lankford was indicted Oct. 5 on 27 counts charging that he extorted more than \$20,000 from a food supplier for the county jail. Lankford also faces tax-evasion charges.

LOUISIANA — Avoyelles Parish Sheriff Bill Belt will turn two empty schools into minimum-security jails, raising to five the number of jails in the area.

MISSISSIPPI — Amite County plans to use a one-year, \$20,000 Federal grant to increase DUI arrests and reduce the number of alcohol-related accidents. The sheriff's department will acquire a hand-held breath sensor and a mobile video camera.

NORTH CAROLINA — Stiffer drug laws passed by the General Assembly this summer went into effect on Oct. 1. Possession of less than one gram of cocaine, once a misdemeanor, is now a felony carrying a possible five-year sentence. Another law makes it easier for authorities to confiscate a drug dealer's assets.

Through the first nine months of the year, Winston-Salem had a state-leading total of 26 murders, the highest figure ever recorded in the state. Police cite the area's growing drug trade.

VIRGINIA — The city of Manassas has begun drug and alcohol testing of all job finalists. Supervisors are also permitted to test current employees on the basis of "reasonable suspicion" of impairment.

The Fairfax County Police Department has promoted four black officers to sergeant and two to first lieutenant — the highest rank held by blacks in the agency.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — By a vote of 67-38, the state Senate has approved a bill to create a special state grand jury aimed at drug traffickers.

INDIANA — Indianapolis police expect delivery by year's end of 125 semiautomatic pistols to replace existing .357-Magnum revolvers. The new 9mm. sidearms will hold 17 rounds.

KENTUCKY — Nine Owensboro police rookies will join a new training class in December at Eastern Kentucky University's Department for Criminal Justice Training. The class is part of a planned \$14-million expansion of the school to help the state's police training needs.

MICHIGAN — The state Senate has voted, 31-6, to allow no-knock search warrants, for possible use in drug raids.

OHIO — Ronnie Shelton, convicted earlier this month on 220 counts of rape and other charges involving 30 women, was sentenced to consecutive prison terms totaling 1,449 to 3,195 years. At the sentencing proceeding, prosecutor Timothy J. McGinity acknowledged the contributions of the Cleveland Police Scientific Unit, led by Supervisor Victor Kovacic, the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit, and suburban police agencies in identifying Shelton as the so-called West Side Rapist.

The 386-unit Weiler Homes housing project in Toledo is the second in the city to be targeted as a crime-free zone to rid it of illegal activities, according to the anti-drug group Crackdown Inc. Volunteers from the group will patrol the project along with off-duty police officers.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority has called on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to help protect 33 projects that are home to 20,000 residents. Housing police officer Alcee McCray, 58, was killed and officer John Perry, 50, was wounded in a shooting earlier this month.

Plains States

KANSAS — Overland Park police have asked the city for \$25,000 to buy high-tech eavesdropping equipment to monitor faxes, computer modems and

cellular telephones as an anti-drug tactic.

MINNESOTA — Capt. Kevin Kittridge, 36, takes over as head of the State Patrol Nov. 1, succeeding Col. Roger Ledding, who reached the mandatory retirement age of 60. Kittridge said he will study the possible shift of personnel from population-losing areas to those that are growing.

NORTH DAKOTA — Ex-Walsh County Sheriff Joey Pederson, who quit after admitting he had taken \$1,400 in county funds, was charged earlier this month with four counts of felony theft. A state audit showed \$61,500 missing.

SOUTH DAKOTA — A legislative appropriations committee has approved an additional \$660,000 to ease the budget crunch caused by rapid increases in prison population. The funds will be used to pay for more guards, food, clothing and services.

Southwest

COLORADO — Denver police say a recent increase in the number of drive-by shootings indicates that gangs are battling to reclaim turf as the school year gets underway.

Aurora police say they will no longer open car doors for people who lock themselves out and their keys inside. The move was spurred by a number of motorists who wanted the city to pay for damaged car windows and doors. The Denver Police Department is expected to adopt the same policy soon.

OKLAHOMA — Love County Sheriff Moses W. Liddell Jr. and his son-in-law, Marietta Police Officer Roger Ray Hilton, were acquitted Oct. 18 on charges that they had conspired to kidnap a man they thought was a drug dealer, bring him across state lines and torture him to make him talk. Lawyers for the two said the alleged plot, which was not carried out, was talked about only to learn who in the Marietta Police Department was divulging information without authorization. The case received national attention when the community rallied to the officers' defense, saying that even if the two had discussed kidnapping and torture, they were only doing their job and should not be punished.

Osage County Sheriff George Wayman, 66, has retired from the post he has held for 24 years in the state's largest county.

TEXAS — A report by the Dallas Times Herald earlier this month said that the Dallas County criminal justice system generally punished blacks and Hispanics more severely than it did whites during 1988. The findings were based on a six-month study of cases from the District Attorney's office and on interviews with judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys.

UTAH — Ex-Draper Police Chief Wayne Riley was arraigned Oct. 3 on

charges of using \$1,700 in cash and other property from the police evidence room to pay personal debts and buy department supplies. Riley, who was chief for three years, resigned on Sept. 27.

Delta town officials are considering disbanding the 11-member police force and contracting with the Millard County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement services. The Police Department has an annual budget of \$210,000; using county services would cost \$176,000. Delta is currently the only town in the county with its own police force.

Far West

ALASKA — The Alaska Federation of Natives has called on the state to adopt several steps to help curb substance abuse, including recriminalizing marijuana and urging air carriers to stop shipping alcohol to areas that prohibit importation.

CALIFORNIA — More than 1,000 people were arrested in anti-gang sweeps in Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley earlier this month. Of the total, 345 were suspected gang members, police said.

Oakland police investigators will meet with authorities in Seattle to discuss possible links between the Seattle area's unsolved "Green River" killings and a recent string of prostitute killings in Oakland. Six women have been shot, stabbed or beaten to death in an eight-week span.

Crime victims and their relatives in Orange County have handed in petitions with 115,000 signatures to qualify a criminal justice reform initiative for the June 1990 ballot. The initiative would stiffen the penalties for some murders and increase mandatory sentences for juveniles convicted of first-degree murder.

HAWAII — Two pounds of crystal methamphetamine were seized at the Honolulu International Airport Oct. 18, bringing to 13.5 pounds the total seized in the past 15 months.

Paciano Guerrero, a major distributor of crystal methamphetamine, was sentenced Oct. 17 to 25 years in prison with no parole, despite a request by Federal prosecutors for a parole-eligible term of 15 years. Prosecutors say Guerrero has been of critical assistance in a major drug investigation.

Hawaii County police are continuing to bring in Big Island officers to aid a crackdown on lawlessness in the Puna District, the state's largest marijuana-growing area. Five officers have been added to the 28-member local force.

IDAHO — The State Police is so understaffed, as a result of insufficient funding, that there are no patrols from 3 A.M. to 6 A.M., and only 50 officers are said to be on patrol statewide at any one time.

Tracking the troubled youth

A program aimed at promoting a free flow of information on juvenile offenders between schools, youth courts and the police department went on line in Hattiesburg, Miss., in mid-September, and officials there say the program will help them track juvenile delinquents and, ideally, provide appropriate guidance or punishment that will prevent the youths from becoming serious habitual offenders.

The SAFE POLICY program (an acronym for School Administrators for Effective Police Prosecution Probation Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services) was developed by the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in 1987, and Hattiesburg joins more than 60 other jurisdictions that have received training from Justice Department officials on how to set up the program, according to Ron Laney, a law enforcement program manager

for OJJDP.

What SAFE POLICY does "is to identify those juvenile offenders who are considered to be habitual serious offenders," said Randy Kirksey, a youth counselor at the Forrest County, Miss., Youth Court. The program helps to cut away bureaucratic restrictions on the sharing of information among the disparate agencies that can help to provide officials with a clearer look at a child's problems, he added.

Youths who have committed crimes that result in an arrest or an appearance before a Youth Court judge are classified into three categories, based on the seriousness of the offense: high-risk youth offenders, habitual offenders and serious habitual offenders. Information is shared among the agencies only when a youth is determined to be in the serious habitual offender category.

Kirksey said that once a juvenile reaches the serious habitual offender

category, the Youth Court and police officials can access information on the youth's background to determine what course of action to take on the juvenile's case. Schools release information on the youth's problems in school to the Youth Court, and law enforcement can use the information to pinpoint suspects in crimes.

"In the high-risk category, those children are offenders that we are looking at and watching very closely to see whether or not they are moving up" into the ranks of the serious habitual offender, said Kirksey. He declined to divulge details as to the types of offenses that must be committed for the child to be placed in a certain category, but said about 35 local youths have been classified thus far.

"The program is set up to be a preventative measure for those children that are in the high-risk category

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Insuring CJ personnel against on-the-job dangers

When Dolores Baker reported to her on job Sept. 27 at the Sheltered Workshop of the Developmental Center in West Seneca, N.Y., she had no idea an event would occur that would make her the first claimant under a unique new insurance plan that pays benefits to New York State employees who are assaulted or taken hostage on the job.

It was on that day that one of Baker's clients, a mentally handicapped man in his 30's who has a history of abusive and violent behavior, attacked her with a wooden stake — the kind used for supporting newly planted trees. Tree stakes are one of the products manufactured by clients of the workshop, which teaches job skills to the mentally and physically handicapped.

Baker, a rehabilitation assistant,

suffered a broken arm, but escaped more serious injury when the second stake thrown by her client was deflected by the heavy sweater she was wearing.

Baker, 48, who has worked in the workshop for 17 years, and has a total of 25 years of service with the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, had never before been injured on the job before.

In this case, however, her injury made her eligible to file a claim with the nation's first insurance policy covering civilian employees working in the criminal justice and other public service fields if they are attacked or held hostage on the job. The policy, which became effective Sept. 15, is known as Attack Trauma and Assault Coverage (ATAC), and is offered free

to the 53,165 members of the New York State Public Employees Federation (PEF). Among those represented by the union are 1,100 state parole officers, 3,600 prison teachers, nurses and chaplains, as well as 20,000 other employees, who like Baker, work with the mentally ill or developmentally disabled.

Benefits can range from a \$2,500 lump-sum payment to the injured employee, which may be used as he or she sees fit, to a full year's salary in cases of accidental death, dismemberment or permanent total disability during captivity on the job.

Baker should be receiving her \$2,500 settlement within the next few weeks since she has filed a police report on the incident and a doctor's statement

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Lab problems crimp N.H. effort against drugged drivers

The head of a New Hampshire task force says driving while under the influence of drugs is a big problem in the state, but offenders are rarely caught or convicted because local law enforcement agencies cannot afford the fees charged by out-of-state labs that process samples.

John McDuffey, who heads the 28-member State Task Force on Impaired Driving, said a program launched in cooperation with the Division of Public Health Services to improve detection of drugged drivers has "bogged down" due to a lack of funding, and the state is now trying to find other ways of dealing with the problem.

McDuffey, who also serves as coordinator of the New Hampshire Highway Safety Agency, said the state initiated a pilot project with the Division of Public Health Services to develop methods to test for drugged drivers. The state funded the lease-purchase of a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry system and paid a lab technician to operate it as part of a \$169,000 allocation for the program.

"What they were going to do was take 500 modified drug samples from people who had been arrested for drunk driving and test them anonymously for cocaine, marijuana and other drugs," said McDuffey. "As a result, we could then determine the extent of our problem."

Only 50 samples were tested, McDuffey said, but the results indicated a serious problem: 38 percent contained traces of alcohol in combi-

nation with drugs such as marijuana and heroin.

"That's a high percentage as far as I'm concerned when you combine them with alcohol," McDuffey said.

"But for various reasons, the program has been bogged down," McDuffey added ruefully. "It hasn't been on schedule. There's been a turnover of personnel and consequently, in order for the law enforcement community to test for drugged drivers, they send the samples out, usually to Willow Grove, Pa., and it costs approximately \$400."

Many agencies, especially rural ones, can't afford to test suspected drugged drivers, and without evidence, the offender can't be charged.

McDuffey said the task force is now examining ways to conduct the tests in-state, but conceded that "we haven't reached that point yet." Discussions are underway to seek legislative approval for transferring the testing function from the Division of Public Health Services to the New Hampshire State Police forensic lab. That transfer is said to be opposed by the public health division's director, Dr. William T. Wallace.

The task force held a meeting Oct. 24 to discuss "what it will take to get the program off the ground," according to Robert Turner, director of the state's Division of Motor Vehicles. The task force must submit a report by Dec. 31 to Gov. Judd Gregg outlining its proposals for getting the

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Md. State Police seek to ease workload with telephone reporting

The Maryland State Police has gone into full operation with a new telephone reporting system for minor offenses and complaints, but there appear to be lingering doubts as to the overall impact the system will have on calls for service.

The system was fully operational in mid-September and is being used in the state's 27 state police barracks, said 1st Sgt. William Archer of the State Police Planning and Research Division. Archer said that while he does not think the reporting system will have an "astronomical effect" in reducing non-essential, on-the-scene responses by troopers, it should help to reduce the demand for a response on non-emergency calls, thereby freeing troopers to respond to more serious calls.

Eventually, the telephone reporting system is expected to handle about 5,000 calls a year, Archer said, adding that the State Police received 424,748 calls for service in 1988. Of these, he said, 128,254 would have qualified for a TRS response.

"I think [TRS' impact] is going to be minimal," Archer said. "There are people that still want to see a trooper." Pilot studies showed that 30-40 TRS calls were processed a month, but "that's going to vary from installation to installation," Archer added.

"We have some barracks in metropolitan areas or in transitional areas

that receive a high volume of these types of calls, and some others that receive lesser volume," the sergeant noted.

But regardless of the type of call, "if a complainant wants to see a trooper, we're going to send a man out there," he added.

A pilot project was started a few years ago at two State Police installations and was deemed successful enough to warrant statewide expansion of the telephone reporting system, which is designed to allow citizens to report certain low-priority incidents and offenses directly to the State Police by telephone. Its objective is to eliminate the need for a patrolman to respond in person, allowing a reduction in man-hours and vehicle costs.

TRS reports will be taken by sworn personnel, who will fill out a "truncated investigation report" over the phone, Archer said.

Among the complaints and offenses that can be taken over the telephone are: animal complaints, except in bite cases; simple assaults with no prosecution, except for domestic assault cases; attempts to locate travelers; burglary attempts, but only if reported for insurance purposes and reported in an untimely fashion; battery with no prosecution; lost or stolen license tags, incidents of minor vandalism and automobile tampering; traffic complaints;

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Tom Acciavatti may be a little more at ease when teaching computer skills to inmates at New York's Cossackville prison, since the debut of Assault Trauma and Attack Coverage from the Public Employees Federation, which represents thousands of the state's criminal justice personnel. (Photo by Sherry Halbrook)

Hail the heroes

Gregory Jaglowski was wounded and his partner was dead, but that didn't stop the veteran Chicago police officer from killing a deranged gunman whose murderous rampage had claimed four lives. And now Jaglowski's heroism has been applauded by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Parade magazine, which named him Police Officer of the Year earlier this month.

Jaglowski, 39, received the award on Oct. 17 in Louisville, Ky., during the IACP's annual convention.

It was in the heat of an indoor gun battle that Jaglowski was able to shoot to death Clemmie Henderson, a troubled 40-year-old PCP abuser who was holed up at Moses Montefiore School. Henderson had already killed three people, including Officer Irma Ruiz, Jaglowski's partner of four years.

"Had it not been for Greg, it could have been a massacre. We owe him our lives," said school principal Bernard Karlin in an interview with Parade.

"Anybody who crossed the assailant's path that day was going to get shot and killed," said Chicago Police Supt. LeRoy Martin. "He had already killed innocent people, two in an auto-parts store and one of the engineers at the school. He was hell-bent on destruction."

Jaglowski and Ruiz were on routine patrol in the vicinity of the school, where they were well-known and well-liked figures. They were responding to

a report of an assault on a teacher by a student at the school on Sept. 22, 1988, when they heard shots. The two officers entered the building, and as Jaglowski walked out, a bullet struck him in the leg.

Another shot rang out from inside the school, and Jaglowski, although suffering from the excruciating pain of his wound, re-entered the school, where he found his partner mortally wounded. Henderson, holed up in the school library to reload, emerged into a hallway blasting at Jaglowski.

"It looked like fire coming out of his gun," Jaglowski recalled in an interview with Parade. "It was like slow motion; I could almost feel the bullets going by me."

A gun battle between Henderson and Jaglowski ensued, with Henderson taking another bullet in his other leg, severing an artery. Jaglowski returned fire, but the gunman kept coming. Finally, with his last bullet, Jaglowski was able to felling the gunman.

The Chicago Police Department awarded Jaglowski for his efforts by promoting him to detective and presenting him with the department's Blue Star Award, given to officers wounded in the line of duty. Jaglowski used the occasion of the promotion and awards ceremony to eulogize his fallen partner. [See LEN, Oct. 15, 1988.]

Jaglowski's physical wounds have since healed, but the emotional scar tissue remains.

"Sometimes I still can't believe that Irma is dead," he told Parade. "You get angry when you think about these things. Sometimes it bothers me why God would take someone like that."

Jaglowski's actions show he is a true hero, said his supervisor in the Youth Division, Cmdr. Ettore DiVito, who noted that the 16-year veteran could have stayed outside the school, tended to his wounds, and called for back-up.

"But the fact that he did go back into the school — that's what separates a hero from just a good, solid police officer," DiVito said.

Ten other police officers from around the nation received honorable-mention citations from the IACP and Parade. They were: Officer Greg Arnistrang of the Tallahassee, Fla., Police Department; Cpl. Michael A. Cooper of the Missouri State Highway Patrol; Sgt. Gene Farmer of the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Police Department; Sgt. Tom Fixmer of the Longmont, Colo., Police Bureau; Officer Allen Garriss of the Los Angeles Police Department; Sgt. Robert Gronauer of the Las Vegas, Nev., Metro Police Department; Sgt. Joe Klein of the Fullerton, Calif., Police Department; Officer David Magnusson of the Miami Police Department; Sgt. C. David McCoy of the Dallas Police Department; and Officer Augustus Ross of the Wichita, Kan., Police Department.

Chief LeRoy A. Jahnke, who took command of the department after the retirement in April of former chief Robert J. Ziarnik.

Arreola, 49, has been chief of the Port Huron department since May 1987, a position he assumed after retiring from a 27-year career with the Detroit Police Department, where he rose to the rank of commander of the agency's 6th Precinct.

Arreola is a highly decorated and educated police professional who received the Detroit department's Medal for Valor, a lifesaving citation, in 1986, and many other merit commendations. He received his juris doctorate degree from Wayne State University Law School in 1985 and holds a bachelor's degree in police administration, earned in 1984, also from Wayne State. A 1977 graduate of the FBI Academy, Arreola is a fellow of criminal justice at the Harvard University Law School. He is married and the father of three daughters.

New dawn for chief

Robert Wadman, the embattled former head of the Omaha Police Department has assumed the duties of police chief in Aurora, Ill., replacing Robert E. Brent, who resigned in late September to take a position with a private security firm.

Wadman became chief of the 192-officer Aurora force on Oct. 23. Aurora lies 45 miles west of Chicago.

He leaves behind a seven-year tenure in Omaha that was peppered by an ongoing battle with Mayor Mike Boyle, in which Boyle was charged with improper political interference in the Police Department, and the Mayor countered with his own charges that Wadman was insubordinate. Wadman was fired by Boyle in 1986, but the dismissal backfired when voters launched a successful recall drive against the Mayor.

Wadman took to the courts to win back his job, and was reinstated in May 1987. This past April, the Nebraska Supreme Court heard an Omaha resident's appeal of the reinstatement ruling, and concluded that Wadman had been improperly returned to his job.

Assistant Chief Gary Krinklaw is currently serving as acting chief of the Omaha police. The search for a permanent successor to Wadman has been narrowed to three finalists, with a decision on the appointment expected by mid-November.

IACP cycles

In an apparent victory for fresh blood over the old guard, IACP members have selected Greensboro, N.C., Police Chief Sylvester Daughtry as the organization's new sixth vice president, by a margin of approximately 3-to-2 over Chief Gerald Phelan of Greece, N.Y.

Daughtry, who is the first black

man to head the Greensboro Police Department, and only the second to win election to the IACP Board of Officers, ran with the solid backing of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), although his overall support within the IACP apparently crossed most demographic and geographic lines.

He is a newcomer to IACP politics, while Phelan, who garnered 634 votes to Daughtry's total of 933, has long been active in the workings of the IACP and the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police.

Daughtry, a 21-year police veteran, worked his way up through the ranks in Greensboro and was named chief there in 1987.

The man Daughtry will call "Mr. President" while attending IACP meetings, at least for the next year, is Shreveport, La., Police Chief Charles

Gruber, who attained the association's top elected post after a six-year climb through the vice presidential chairs.

Gruber, 42, told the Gannett newspaper chain that he is planning to reach out to his colleagues worldwide to address his number-one priority, drugs, which he called "the most serious problem facing not only the United States but also every other user nation."

"By using our natural peer organization as police chiefs, we can talk with chiefs in other countries about developing strategies and plans to deal with the drug problem," he noted.

Gruber is no stranger to overcoming long, hard climbs. At 17, he was a high-school dropout who, by his own admission, had little in the way of a future. Today he is a college graduate in charge of a major-city police agency, and, within IACP, "the chief of chiefs."

Update: Follow-ups on earlier LEN stories

[New developments have occurred in recent weeks in connection with stories previously reported in LEN. Following are updates on two of those stories.]

Officer cleared in NJ shooting

A Cumberland Co., N.J., grand jury has found no evidence of wrongdoing on the part of a white Vineland police officer whose shooting of a black man in August sparked two days of rioting and looting by blacks and Hispanics in the city about 30 miles south of Philadelphia.

The 19-member panel heard six hours of testimony from more than 20 witnesses before recommending on Oct. 17 that no charges be filed against Officer Paul Letizia or the Vineland Police Department in connection with the August 27 incident. Letizia shot to death 24-year-old Samuel Williams after Williams reportedly threatened the policeman with a steel rod. Williams was wanted by police on six outstanding drug and weapons warrants.

The department's handling of the subsequent civil unrest was recently criticized in a report by a citizens' task force that had been appointed by Mayor Harry Curley to investigate the incident. Curley, a 20-year police veteran who retired five years ago, released a 10-point plan Oct. 5 to restructure the 99-member department after the task force made its findings public.

Williams' fiancée, Monica Nash, has filed a Federal suit against Letizia, contending that the officer used "unreasonable deadly force" during the incident.

New trial for Mich. rapist

Michigan Attorney General Frank J. Kelley said Oct. 2 he will appeal a recent decision granting a new trial for a former criminal justice student on charges he raped a female student in December 1987. David Caballero, 22, a student

at Lake Superior State University, where the rape took place, was granted a new trial at a resentencing hearing in September. He was convicted last Jan. 10 on two counts of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree, but the judge — apparently taking into account Caballero's aspiration of becoming a police officer — sentenced him under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act, which provides probation and eventual expungement of the defendant's record. [See LEN, April 30, 1989, Aug. 15, 1989.]

Kelley challenged the sentence in the Michigan Court of Appeals, saying Caballero was not eligible for sentencing under the youthful offender statute because he was seven months past his 20th birthday at the time of the offense. The statute can be applied only to cases where the offense is committed between the accused's 17th and 20th birthdays.

The Michigan Court of Appeals vacated Caballero's original sentence and sent the case back to the 50th Judicial Circuit Court in Sault Ste. Marie for resentencing, where Caballero was granted a new trial because, he contended, his defense counsel was ineffective.

The Attorney General's office-maintained, however, that Caballero's counsel conducted the defense "skillfully and without error," and said the trial court's decision to grant a new trial "rests on a foundation of alleged errors that do not constitute ineffective assistance."

"I am asking the Court of Appeals for immediate consideration of this question to protect the interests of all parties, including the victim, who has already gone through many weeks of trial, and to protect the defendant's constitutional right to a speedy trial," Kelley said. "Caballero has been tried and convicted; it is now time to sentence him and let justice be served."

Caballero, who resides in the Detroit area, has reportedly abandoned his plans of becoming a police officer.

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Brewing their Phil

Port Huron, Ill., Police Chief Philip Arreola will be sworn in as chief of the 1,950-officer Milwaukee Police Department on Nov. 6, replacing acting

A Chicago police officer, said to be the only certified sign interpreter for the deaf working as a police officer in the United States, has parlayed his skill at communicating with the hearing-impaired into a job that ranks among the truly unique in law enforcement.

Dan Levin, 39, is an officer in the Chicago Police Department's Senior and Disabled Citizens Service Division, where he uses his command of sign language to communicate with people who, he says, are often frustrated in their dealings with police.

Levin is the only police officer known to be certified as a sign language interpreter by the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, a status conferred on him in 1980.

Levin has used sign language and his knowledge of the problems deaf people face to help them sort out legal matters they may be confronted with. He has even used his skills to crack a murder case involving both a deaf victim and assailant. Moreover, his specialized duties have prompted the department to require police recruits to undergo training in dealing with the deaf and other handicapped persons.

Levin took on his current assignment in 1984 at the behest of a commander who wanted to provide better police services.

"In the first four years after I was certified, there wasn't any kind of formal effort to work with deaf victims as part of the Police Department," said Levin. "I interpreted as a second job during that time, and occasionally I would encounter deaf persons while I worked as a police officer."

But once Levin moved into his current unit, "there was a more consistent effort to address the police needs of that community."

As to his duties on a typical day, Levin replied: "There isn't a typical day."

"Sometimes I may get called out to assist a field unit who has a deaf victim or arrestee. Deaf people do get arrested; they do commit crimes as anybody does. I've been involved in everything from questions about parking tickets to murder," he said.

Detectives, seeking to utilize Levin's unique skills, called on him two years to help solve a particularly baffling murder case. The victim, a 25-year-old deaf woman, was found hog-tied on her bed, her apartment ransacked and burglarized. Detectives learned from a witness that four deaf persons had been discussing the death of Linda Sanborn before the body was even found. They called in Levin, who interpreted for the witness. She named three deaf persons as talking about the murder at a bowling alley. But she could only recall that the fourth person was named Danny.

"You mean Danny Lord?" Levin signed. He knew Lord, who had been a suspect in at least two burglaries.

"Yes, that's right," the witness replied.

Police located Lord at his apartment and, with Levin acting as interpreter, the young man confessed to the crime. Levin was able to advise Lord of his rights and thus preclude an in-court attack on the defendant's confession. Lord was convicted and sentenced to a 60-year prison term. With Levin's assistance, the case was wrapped up within three days.

But Levin is most proud of a case involving a deaf man who was molesting deaf children. The man, found guilty in 1984 of child sexual assault, got an 11-year prison term. The case, which came to light two years after the offenses, focuses on another problem area in dealing with deaf victims, according to Levin.

"There's often a problem with outcry or initial reporting [of a crime]. That's often delayed in the case of a deaf person. That points to the importance of the police department having interpreters so deaf people can make an outcry," Levin said.

While the deaf are no more susceptible to crime than



On the Line: A LEN profile

Officer Dan Levin Chicago P.D.

*Lending an ear
to the problems faced
by the hearing-impaired*

anyone else, according to Levin, they are often the victims of "deaf-on-deaf" crime because deaf people socialize together. They usually marry each other, and like many other couples, domestic violence is sometimes a problem they face.

Many deaf people resent what they feel is "patronizing" attitude toward them and their disability, said Levin.

"Deaf people need to stand on their own two feet," he said. "If he needs to be arrested, he needs to be arrested. It doesn't do any good to exclude deaf people from the laws of our society."

But the deaf do have special needs when it comes to police services, Levin added.

"Police departments need to have — and are required to have — a telecommunications device for the deaf so that a deaf person can call police. Police departments are also required to have a list of professional sign language interpreters who can be called 24 hours a day to interpret between the police and deaf victims, witnesses and arrestees," he noted.

A particular problem law enforcement faces in dealing with the deaf is the reading of Miranda warnings to deaf suspects.

"It's important for law enforcement to know that in order to properly give a deaf person his Miranda warnings, it has to be done through the use of a qualified interpreter," Levin said. "It is not acceptable for a deaf arrestee who signs to simply read his Miranda warnings on a preprinted card. And often it is not admissible in court."

Levin also noted that the deaf "don't necessarily learn English very well." American Sign Language does not follow English and it is not a visual representation of the language most Americans take for granted.

"It's its own separate language, with its own grammar and word order," Levin said. "That's one of the reasons that reading the Miranda card isn't acceptable, because if you say to a deaf person, 'You have the right to remain silent,' the deaf person might think, 'I'm deaf; I'm always silent.' These kinds of concepts need to be explained through the use of an interpreter."

Qualified interpreters also are important because family members and friends often don't know how to sign, and even if they can, their interpretations could be "biased."

Levin's involvement with the deaf came about at an early age when he had a childhood friend who was deaf and who taught him a bit of finger-spelling. But it was a case he worked involving the vandalism of a deaf family's home that took his professional and personal destinies into the silent world of the non-hearing.

During one of his several checks of the home, Levin asked the attractive daughter if he could borrow a book on a sign language, which he practiced devotedly. After many more visits to the home, he got up the nerve to ask the daughter for a date.

"After three and a half years we were married," Levin said. "We never caught the offenders who were damaging the windows. I say that I caught the victim instead."

His wife, Janice, "pretty much launched" his present occupation. "In learning to communicate with her, I became expert in communicating with the deaf," he said.

Although dealing with the deaf makes up about 70 percent of Levin's work, "the sign-language policeman" also aids other disabled persons, such as the mentally retarded or those afflicted with debilitating diseases like cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy. During his off-hours, Levin performs a variety of freelance sign-language jobs.

Others in his position might hum out, but Levin said he is "quite content to do this. It's the best of both worlds here — the police world and I'm also a service provider. It is rewarding and gratifying."

Residues and don'ts:

Currency found tainted by coke dust

Could the wad of dollar bills stuffed in your pocket be contaminated with cocaine residue?

It's very likely, according to a pair of Florida toxicology experts who for the past several years have analyzed dollar bills from all over the country through the use of gas chromatography/mass spectrometry techniques that are commonly used to detect the presence of drugs and other chemicals.

Dr. Lee Hearn, chief toxicologist for the Dade County, Fla., Medical Examiner's Office, and Dr. Jay Poupko, a director of toxicology at a private industrial firm he declined to identify, have carried out their currency analyses since Hearn initiated the study

back in 1983.

In one of their most recent analyses, the findings of which were presented before the prestigious Pittsburgh Conference & Exposition on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy held in Atlanta in March, Hearn and Poupko revealed that 97 percent of the notes they analyzed — gathered from 12 U.S. metropolitan areas — were contaminated with traces of cocaine residue.

"The conclusion is that it appears that the overall percentage of the bills that we have analyzed are almost completely contaminated with cocaine, and it strongly suggests to us that the general money supply, at least the

money that's in circulation in the major metropolitan areas of the United States, is contaminated with cocaine," Poupko said in a recent interview with LEN.

Hearn and Poupko analyzed bills gathered from Austin, Tex.; Dallas; Jersey City, N.J.; Los Angeles; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami; Milwaukee; New York; Newark, N.J.; Pittsburgh; Seattle, and Syracuse, N.Y. They had previously analyzed cash from their native Miami and, in no great surprise, found it to be the most contaminated of U.S. currency.

The bills were obtained from banks and commercial establishments, Poupko said.

"They were handled individually.

They were not touched by the collector and they were extracted and analyzed for cocaine" using the gas chromatography/mass spectrometry methodology, which Poupko characterized as "the ultimate confirmatory test" for the presence of drugs.

"It gives the chemical fingerprint for the unequivocal detection and identification of chemicals, including drugs," he added. "It's the most specific and highly sensitive method available for the analysis of drugs as well as other chemicals."

Using the methodology, which is similar to that used in urinalysis, Poupko and Hearn "found that the overwhelming majority of these bills was con-

taminated with cocaine residue."

The doctors analyzed about 140 bills, in different denominations from \$1 to \$100.

"There did not appear to be any pattern in terms of contamination of a particular denomination," Poupko noted.

Poupko said there appeared to be some geographical differences in the extent of currency contamination — notably in Miami — but he said more samples would be needed "to determine the statistical significance of these differences. All we can say now is there's widespread contamination."

Sources of contamination could vary, he said. Cocaine users often use rolled

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Video arraignment gets an 'attaboy'

Continued from Page 1

on a large scale, Morgenthau asked the Port Authority's Executive Director, Steven Berger, whether the agency's Police Division would be interested in participating in the three-month-long pilot test of the system, which began May 1. A grant was obtained to cover start-up costs and the lease-purchase of equipment from the NYNEX communications company and Pierce Phelps.

"Once we turned the keys, it worked just as we predicted," said DeGeneste, who said the Bus Terminal Unit encountered few problems in getting the system started up.

"It's been very expeditious," said Wilke Bermudez, who with Carroll White, communications manager of the Port Authority Police, oversaw the set-up phase of the project. "We've been able to process very quickly — certainly more so than under the old system."

"It cuts down on the time spent [in the arrest process], eliminates the travel time required to go to and from the Criminal Courts Building," Bermudez continued. "You have access to those police officers in case of emergency, and you're making it more convenient for witnesses and complainants to access the District Attorney's office and have their cases processed."

6,000-plus Arrests & Climbing

So far, Port Authority police have processed about 2,500 arrests using the system. The 32d Precinct, which is home to a Tactical Narcotics Team that makes hundreds of drug-related arrests, has processed nearly 4,000 arrests. Bermudez said that the system will be used "as a vehicle for creating a centralized arrest processing center" at the bus terminal, capable of handling most of the projected 5,000 arrests made by Port Authority police this year.

While the system is still techni-

cally in the trial-run stage until June 1990, Bermudez said that in view of its success, it will be in use "way beyond" that date. "It's as permanent as the D.A.'s office wants it to be," he said.

Robert Holmes, a special assistant district attorney, told LEN that the benefits of utilizing video teleconferencing are "primarily on the P.A. end."

"We don't save money or A.D.A.'s, but we don't lose anything either. So if there's a substantial benefit to the Port Authority, then it's worthwhile doing it," he said, adding that no problems have been encountered by users of the system. If there is any shortcoming, he observed, it would be that "you don't get the same quality of interview over a TV monitor that you do face to face. And in some cases, it's difficult to assess the witness's credibility when you're using electronic communication."

"But, on the other hand," Holmes added, "we can always bring the witness into the office and talk to them."

Expansion Is Planned

DeGeneste said plans are afoot to "permatize" the system and extend it beyond the bus terminal to other Port Authority commands such as the World Trade Center, the Holland and Lincoln tunnels that connect Manhattan to New Jersey, as well as train stations linking the two states. Eventually, DeGeneste said, he would like to see similar systems in use at New York's two major airports, Kennedy and LaGuardia, both under the jurisdiction of the Port Authority Police.

"We don't have any intention at the moment of unplugging it," Holmes said. "Of course we're going to have a new city administration and we'll see where they want to go."

Regardless of who is elected Mayor of New York next month, it is doubtful that the video-teleconferencing system will be shut down, because it is too



Port Authority Police Lieut. Gordon Williams (l.) and Lieut. Wilke Bermudez, the project coordinator, fine-tune the video-teleconferencing equipment used to speed up the arrest-to-arraignment process for the agency and the Manhattan District Attorney's office.

cost-effective in terms of decreasing overtime and increasing an officer's patrol schedule. The cost of the equipment is about \$200,000, according to Port Authority Police officials.

Interest from Afar

In fact, the project has been so successful that several other law enforcement agencies in New York and other parts of the country are clamor-

ing to participate or are seeking information on how to set up their own similar programs.

The New York City Transit Police, which patrols the hundreds of miles of subways running under the city, wants to begin using the system and is making preparations to divert some of its felony arrests to the Port Authority video-teleconferencing unit as part of a 30-day experiment. The Brooklyn

District Attorney's Office is expected to prepare criminal complaints using the same video-teleconferencing techniques on a permanent basis. Port Authority Police officials said inquiries about the system have also been fielded from corrections departments in Maryland and New York, from the District Attorney's Office in Suffolk County (Boston), Mass., and from the District of Columbia Superior Court.

Traffic spotting:

I-95 drug-running assessed

Continued from Page 1

drugs and talk to people there because it's a piece that's usually missing. Administrators will talk about what's being done on the street in drugs and they've never even visited what they talk about," he said.

Pazzaglini said he also based his estimate on travels to Philadelphia neighborhoods where drug trafficking is part and parcel of the local culture and economy.

"Look at the kinds of cars that go in and out of there from out-of-state that are carrying dope and buying and you'll actually see those two categories — out-of-state junkers and out-of-state, very expensive cars in neighborhoods where they can't even afford cigarettes."

"You can go to parts of Philadelphia that look like sets for World War II, and you shouldn't see a lot of Mercedes Benzes from Florida there. People just don't go for vacation in those parts of Philadelphia," he said.

New Drugs, New Danger

Pazzaglini also warned of the encroachment of methamphetamine on the East Coast drug scene. Once considered a phenomenon largely confined to Western states, Pazzaglini says

"ice or glass [slang names for methamphetamine] is being put back on the street as if it were a new drug" as cocaine supplies decrease.

Another change Pazzaglini has noted in recent years is that his forays into the drug underworld have become more dangerous.

"I've been doing this for 20 years and probably will continue. It was never dangerous before, but in the last three years it's gotten dangerous," he said. Pazzaglini said he takes no special precautions and wears his regular street clothes. "If a situation doesn't

feel right to me, I get off the street," he added.

"I've been chased. People feel more threatened. PCP is all over the street and cocaine, and it makes people unstable. You can't rely on just ordinary interpersonal relationships," he said.

But most of the time, Pazzaglini feels secure carrying out his unorthodox research.

"I've done this for so many years now that in certain areas, the people sort of know me. I'm talking to the kids of people I talked to in 1976."

Md. goes on line with tele-reporting

Continued from Page 3

telephone misuse, theft, for police information, insurance or untimely reports only; and unauthorized use with no prosecution.

In addition, those offenses must meet certain criteria to qualify for tele-reporting:

¶ The offense must not be in progress;

¶ There must be no serious injury

or likelihood of injury occurring;

¶ There must be no substantial physical evidence or information available that would lead to the solving of the crime or the apprehension of suspects;

¶ The complainant or victim may not request a response from a trooper.

When someone calls in an offense, the complaint is immediately evaluated by the report taker to see if it qualifies for a TRS report, and the complainant is informed of that option. If no one is available to take a report, it can be made at a prearranged time during the same shift in which the initial call was received.

A TRS report "takes about 10 minutes to fill out and it frees up the road trooper to continue whatever he's doing or to respond to more serious calls. So it's cost-saving in terms of their time, and also in terms of money," said Archer.

"We're providing the same kind of service over the telephone as we would by sending a trooper in a patrol car 15 or 20 miles to a complainant to take a report," he added.

MOVING?

Don't leave your Law Enforcement News subscription behind. Be sure to send us a change-of-address notice, including your old and new addresses and your LEN account number. Please allow approximately six weeks advance notice for optimal service.

When is a drug not a drug?

When it exists as a seemingly random assortment of legal chemicals, all with legitimate uses in medicine and industry. It's these "precursor chemicals" that are the current bane of drug enforcement agencies nationwide. Find out what's being done to get a handle on the problem, in the next issue of LEN.

Shaking the pillars of police tradition

Analysis

By D. P. Van Blaricom

A revolution has started in the United States and the police will help win it for all of us, if they can only reexamine their role in society.

That revolution is community policing, a product of the fact that traditional policing methods are not working to reduce crime or the fear of crime in our neighborhoods today. Furthermore, the ever-escalating costs in both public dollars and lost quality of life cannot be tolerated in a continued reliance upon just more of the same.

What is community policing? Most importantly, it is a value system wherein the police recognize the necessity for working closely with the community in a truly joint effort to control and reduce problems that are manifested in crime. Those problems may include such concerns as the operation of a crack house, a local youngster driving over lawns, sexual offenses around the school, streets or street lights in need of repair, and dozens of other matters that come to mind but vary with each neighborhood. Police beat assignments are drawn along neighborhood boundaries and police officers work those areas on a near-permanent basis so that they know the people who live there and their particular problems. The neighbors know their police officers too, and they become the group's focal point for addressing the neighborhood's problems in mutually acceptable ways that they plan together.

Shared Responsibility

This requires a decentralized model of policing where the individual police officer can exercise his or her own initiative and see the result in a safer neighborhood for which a shared responsibility is felt. By bringing the police officers and the neighbors together, they can achieve what both want but which neither can accomplish alone: reduction and control of crime.

A police department's style of policing reflects its professional values, and the self-defined role of the police in the United States today is that of a law enforcer or crime fighter with no responsibility for the social or other environmental conditions that cause or permit crime to flourish. It may be argued that they essentially police for the police rather than for the community. They set their priorities according to their professional judgment, and if your particular neighborhood's concerns do not fit within their program, they are assigned a low or no priority for police attention. In community policing, on the other hand, the neighbors set the priorities for policing with the police officers assigned to their neighborhood and then proceed to solve the problems that are important to them.

Plain Vanilla for All

A traditional police administration, with its highly centralized and hierarchical structure, is the antithesis of this approach. Accordingly, everyone is fed plain vanilla law enforcement when tastes are actually dissimilar, and it can also take a long time (if ever) to receive your spoonful. Under such a system, the neighbors know what their problems are but have no input whatsoever into police operations. The traditional police department is an insu-

lar organization that responds to citizens' wishes from behind the blue curtain when a crisis of sufficient magnitude erupts to demand political damage control. Community policing changes that approach by bringing the police officers back into the neighborhoods to talk with residents about what they want and how they can lawfully accomplish their goals together.

Because the traditional police department is primarily reactive to crimes that have already claimed victims, the most common response to increased crime is to add more police officers doing the same thing at still greater costs, with no overall strategy for improvement. What will those additional officers do? They will respond to 911 calls to take reports of crimes already committed and then forward them to detectives. They in turn will sort them

common sense to understand that a fresh look at the traditional policing model is long overdue and critically needed. Ask yourself these questions, for instance. Where do people live? They live in neighborhoods. What are their concerns? They are concerned with crime in their (consequently deteriorating) neighborhoods. How does the police department assign police officers? They assign them for purposes of centralized control in reacting to crimes that have already occurred and without regard to neighborhood boundaries. Who knows what is happening in the neighborhoods? The neighbors do. Whom do the police talk to about crime? They talk to each other. The obvious difference in community policing is that the same police officers continually interact with neighbors in their own neighborhoods to

reports of non-prevented crimes until they are so frustrated at merely recording human misery that they are desperate for any other assignment. In the traditional police department, most will find this to be their only assignment for an entire police career of 25 or more years. They became police officers to help people but soon realize that they are not making much of a real difference because they are trapped in a system that is most successful at perpetuating the status quo. It becomes a terrible waste of motivation and talent.

Unfortunately, the traditional police administrator equates policing with a quasi-military function which cannot permit police officers to operate outside of a strictly law enforcement mode. Even more unfortunately, the traditional police ethic argues that other

because our free society cannot survive the fear of crime in our neighborhoods.

Leadership with Vision

The time for such a change is now, but it can only be accomplished by police leadership with a vision of what can be, rather than a view to repeating the past with a larger budget. An example of that leadership is to be found in Houston, Tex., where over the past seven years, despite budgetary privations, Chief Lee P. Brown has transformed a traditional Southwest police department into a model of community policing and the police officers have become a part of rather than remaining apart from their neighborhoods. Houston is a large city of 1.8 million population (of which 63 percent are black, Hispanic, Asian or native American), and if community policing can be made to work there, as it is, it can be made to work anywhere in the United States when there is a sincere effort to do so.

(Author's Note: The National Institute of Justice and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University have published 10 "Perspectives on Policing" articles that advocate community policing. Community policing has also been covered extensively in Law Enforcement News. See the following back issues: Jan. 27, 1987, March 15, 1989, March 31, 1989, and April 30, 1989.)

D. P. Van Blaricom is an expert witness and consultant on issues of police liability. He retired in 1985 after 29 years of police service, the last 11 of which were as Police Chief of Bellevue, Wash., where he currently serves as a member of the City Council. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

"The bright, well-educated, and (at least initially) service-oriented young men and women who are recruited into police departments today want to do something about crime besides taking reports of it."

according to the police department's order of priorities and make relatively few arrests except in the cases where the victim could identify a suspect. As a crime victim who makes a report, you will most probably hear nothing further from your police.

Back to the Source

The community's highest priority, of course, is the prevention of crime so that residents do not become victims in the first place. Yet the traditional police department is typically ambivalent toward crime prevention, believing that nothing can really be done. Community policing takes the opposite view and focuses the neighborhood and its police officers on preventing crime by working to reduce the sources from which it breeds.

It is well known among police administrators that patrol does not prevent crime and that investigation does not solve many crimes, yet they continue to assign by far the greater numbers of their officers to these tasks. To determine the degree of emphasis that a traditional police department places on crime prevention, count the number of police officers assigned to its crime prevention unit. If the number is, say, 5 percent, then the remaining 95 percent are reacting to crimes that they could have been engaged in preventing before there were as many victims from whom to take reports after the fact. Community policing, by contrast, places the highest emphasis on crime prevention and on actively working with people in the neighborhoods to keep them from being victimized. The number of police officers in a department is not only a question of how many are employed but also how their efforts are directed after they are employed. As a bonus, preventing crime rather than just reacting to victimization will reduce the concurrent criminal justice system costs for prosecutors, courts and prisons.

One does not need much more than

identify, analyze and then work together to resolve that particular neighborhood's specific crime prevention problems, whatever they may be.

Wasted Motivation & Talent

The bright, well-educated and (at least initially) service-oriented young men and women who are recruited into police departments today want to do something about crime besides taking reports of it. Most of them, however, are assigned to reactive patrol and are dispatched to call after call to take

legitimate but alternative responses to community problem-solving amount to "social work," which is beneath the dignity of a police officer. As an example, police have been very reluctant to intervene actively in domestic violence, even though doing so can prevent the murder of a spouse. (Ironically, the matter becomes the highest police priority after the murder.) To alter this mind-set of the traditional police practitioner is the greatest challenge to evolution into community policing, but that change must occur

Prosecutor seeks novel application of felony-murder law against robber

A North Carolina prosecutor is planning to apply the state's felony-murder statute to try a robbery defendant for the murder of his partner-in-crime — even though the partner was killed by the owner of a convenience store they attempted to rob — as a way of sending a message to violent criminals that they are "responsible for the natural consequences of their acts."

Forsythe County District Attorney Warren Sparrow will prosecute 32-year-old Charles Barrett for murder, stemming from the death of his accomplice, David Hemric, 34. Hemric was killed by Virginia Parrish, who with her husband, Hassell, own a "mom-and-pop" store near Blues Creek, about 15 miles north of Winston-Salem. Hemric and Parrish were attempting to rob the store on Sept. 16, when Hemric was killed as he lunged toward Mrs. Parrish, who had picked up the duo's gun after it had been dropped during a scuffle between Hemric and her husband.

Barrett was charged with Hemric's death on Sept. 19 under what Sparrow said is a little-used provision of the state's homicide statutes.

"About the only case on this is about 50 years old," said Sparrow, who concedes that the court "may not go along with this."

"Given the passage of time and given the anxiety level of people, and given what I consider the outrageous conduct of these two thugs, there should be an accountability factor here. And I'm proceeding actually on the idea of the foreseeability of the result [of the crime] on the part of the perpetrators," he added.

Sparrow noted that the felony-murder rule is usually applied to cases where an innocent person is killed during the commission of a felony.

"What happens usually is they go in [to rob stores] and they kill the person behind the counter. That's the normal application of felony murder — to get around premeditated murder — because when they go in there, they don't intend to kill somebody. They just intend to scare them, get the money, and leave," Sparrow said.

What makes this case different, Sparrow said, is that the "person who died was not the victim of the crime."

"When the going gets tough in this

case, it's going to have to be argued, in my opinion, on the idea of foreseeability: They went to this place with a weapon, knowing it was loaded, knowing it worked. They went as a team and it was likely violence would ensue. They should have known that," Sparrow said.

The prosecutor added that there are few cases in which accomplices are killed during the commission of a crime, making for a small pool of cases from which to draw legal precedents. He said there were suggestions that Mrs. Parrish be charged in connection with the death, which he has flatly refused to do.

"What I'm interested in doing is discouraging these people from going into these stores with guns," Sparrow said. "I just want to tell everybody around here that if they want to do this, I'm going to take it pretty damned seriously if anybody gets killed."

"Here, we've got a chance to let these folks know that when they go into these stores, it's not just a little armed robbery they're going to have to worry about. They need to think about this."

Sherman:

Hard choices for a new commissioner

By Lawrence W. Sherman

For almost two decades, I have closely watched the New York City Police Department. I have a fairly good appreciation of the enormous constraints the police commissioners of this city face, and the severe limitations on their undertaking any bold new directions. Nonetheless, I can still make this claim:

The future of the police department is largely in the hands of the next police commissioner.

I believe the fundamental mission of an urban police department is to control crime. Not to provide service for its own sake. Not to respond to citizens who demand police attention, just because they demand it. Not even to enforce the law, just for the sake of law enforcement.

These and other goals are worthy and laudable, but we simply can't afford them. If we could control an epidemic of crime and also fulfill these other missions, it would be wonderful. But the hard truth is that there is far too much serious crime for the present members of police to deal with, let alone to deal with other matters.

Some very thoughtful people have said either a) the police cannot control crime, because crime has such deep causes, or b) the police should not even accept crime control as a primary mission, because there are so many other important services to provide. But the fact is that we have not yet begun to explore the many strategies and tactics police might use for crime control. The empirical evidence of police incapacity to control crime is far too weak for such a sweeping conclusion.

How, then, can the next Police Commissioner move toward crime control as the primary mis-

sion of the Police Department? By making all the right choices. Hard choices.

The hardest choice is to provide less dial-a-cop and more policing by objectives. New Yorkers call 911 over 4 million times a year. Yet deploying police like mobile firefighters, doing little but waiting to rush to the next call, has been a colossal failure of police strategy.

Most people rarely call the police. Drug enforcement is probably their top priority. Yet police spend far more time on rapid response to calls than on drug enforcement. Few mayors or police executives have been courageous enough to challenge the public's addiction to the idea of calling 911.

Many police agree on a better way to fight crime. They would focus more police effort against high priority targets, such as serious repeat offenders, crack houses, and violent taverns. How each target is attacked would depend on the specific objectives to be accomplished, and not on a rule that most police "must" be kept in uniform to answer calls. Rapid response in uniform would be limited to crimes in progress or medical emergencies.

Policing by objectives requires advanced systems for identifying the important targets. Creating those systems will require investing in computers rather than cops, at least in the short term. The NYCPD is already a decade behind many other police departments, such as Kansas City and Dallas, in its capacity to store and retrieve key data on crime. Kansas City's Police Chief can review all police contacts over the last five years for any specific individual or location in his city. New York's Police Commissioner

cannot. The Minneapolis Police Chief gets a list of the 50 addresses in the city with the most calls for police service every three months. New York's Police Commissioner does not. The Dallas Police Chief can get a list of all addresses with five or more robberies in his city last year. New York's Police Commissioner cannot.

Upgrading headquarters computers is not enough. Each New York precinct is larger than most entire police departments. Every precinct should be equipped with minicomputers storing data from the central systems, and staffed with programmers and crime analysts who can put those data to good use in tracking local crime patterns.

Better computers would also help in choosing which crimes to fight and which to ignore. New York already leads the nation in "triage" for crime control. The next Police Commissioner could use better computer systems to make those hard choices more explicit, such as an annual "arrest budget" for each crime type or offender type. It takes many hours — sometimes days — in police time to process each arrest. Yet neither police managers nor community leaders provide much guidance to officers on how to spend that scarce resource. A police arrest budget would make the choices clearer, and could produce better coordination with the rest of the criminal justice system.

The next Police Commissioner will also face the hard choice of hiring fewer cops rather than lowering standards. Across the nation, police chiefs face a crisis of recruitment: elected officials ordering rapid increases in total personnel, despite Vietnam War-generation officers' retirements and reduced numbers of 21- to 25-year-olds in the post-1964 "Baby Bust." Rather than

recruiting older officers, some departments are taking more marginal candidates, many with criminal histories.

Every known case of cities hiring too many cops too fast has produced a nightmare. New York's hiring of thousands of officers before the 1969 mayoral election produced record levels of disciplinary problems among those officers. Miami is still suffering from the rapid hiring it ordered after its 1980 riots; since 1985, 7 percent of its entire police force has been fired or charged with misconduct. So the last thing New York should do right now — or ever — is to hire a lot of cops quickly, just to have more cops.

Policing by objectives requires the smartest, most creative officers we can find. Just as Rochester recently expanded the role of its teachers and raised their salaries, New York could make the hard choice of having fewer cops at much higher pay. The pay scale might even be restructured to reflect each officer's past accomplishment of objectives, instead of the present iron-clad Civil Service rank structure.

Make no mistake. These choices would offend many strong power centers in this city. Any Police Commissioner who makes these hard choices will be viciously attacked from many quarters. Any Mayor who appoints and defends such a commissioner will become a true statesman of crime control.

Lawrence W. Sherman is a professor of criminology at the University of Maryland and president of the Crime Control Institute. The foregoing is adapted from remarks delivered before the Oct. 4 conference on New York Policing in the 1990's, held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Other Voice

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

More policing for the money

"Portland should get more for the money it spends for policing. Some mayors, city commissioners and citizen budget advisers have argued that for years, and the move toward community policing may be just the crowbar that has been missing. An impressive list of ideas that could result in a 34-percent increase in patrol officers available for dispatch has come from a committee composed mostly of Police Bureau employees below the rank of captain. This panel analyzed police workload and recommended changes that would help implement community policing. Some of the ideas are innovative. Some also have been around for years. Under Chief Richard W. Walker, the bureau has begun implementing some of the recommendations of city auditors. However, the police productivity committee makes clear much more ought to be done. The committee's report, with numerous other sensible recommendations, is a strong message that the police command should pull the rank and file into the decision-making process."

The Portland Oregonian
Oct. 3, 1989

Top cops

"In 1986, Governor Cuomo called for standards of accreditation for New York's many municipal police departments. By early next year, the White Plains police are expected to become the first in the state to gain this status, which means its everyday policies and procedures must pass official muster. White Plains Mayor Alfred DeVecchio said the aspects of law enforcement being studied 'are really the nuts and bolts of running a law enforcement agency.' And it's a feather in his city's cap to be chosen for the state's first step out of the box."

The New York Daily News
Oct. 25, 1989

Drugs: Hamilton's crackdown offers an example of what can be done

"The Hamilton police pursuit of more than 70 indicted drug suspects will almost certainly throw a damper on most cocaine traffic or potential traffic in the community. Nothing retards crime like the near-certainty of arrest and incarceration. That's why ruggedly aggressive law enforcement, as President Bush acknowledges, must play a key role in the war on drugs. Cincinnati's Operation Street Corner, which involves specialized plainclothesmen, is one reason the city doesn't have a worse drug problem. Its reputation for tough law enforcement is another. But clearly the Hamilton Police Department's Operation Missing Persons, an undercover operation, exemplifies what can and must be done for cities of any size to begin to control drugs. Plainclothesmen, masquerading as buyers, worked for three months to crack the drug operation that resulted in the indictments by a Butler County grand jury. There was undoubtedly risk involved, but that didn't faze Hamilton police determined to destroy the drug trade before it destroys the city. Such resolve ought to be a model for any community serious about the war on drugs."

The Cincinnati Enquirer
Oct. 5, 1989

Condon:

Better than we are...

By Richard J. Condon

We are the most public of agencies. We are sworn in and promoted at public ceremonies. We wear uniforms when we work. On those uniforms are numbered shields and name plates. There is a Civilian Complaint Review Board and an Internal Affairs Division and a Special Prosecutor's Office and five district attorneys' and two United States attorneys' offices which oversee our activities. We do not privately censure but rather publicly charge and, when necessary, suspend those who fail to meet our standards. We publicly try and publicly dismiss police officers found guilty of serious violations of our rules or of the law. And finally, when police officers die in the line of duty we bury them at a public ceremony.

And yet, at times we are talked about and written about as if we were some secret society. People refer to the closed world of the police, and the blue wall of silence.

I have often puzzled over this seeming contradiction. Recently I read something by G. K. Chesterton that started me to thinking about it again. He wrote:

"The romance of police activity keeps in some sense before the mind the fact that civilization itself is the most sensational of departures and the most romantic of rebellions. By dealing with the unsleeping sentinels who guard the outposts of society, it tends to remind us that we live in an armed camp, making war with a chaotic world, and that the criminals, the children of chaos, are nothing but the traitors within our gates.... The romance of the police force is thus the whole romance of man. It is based on the fact that morality is the most dark and daring of conspiracies. It reminds us that the whole noise-

less and unnoticeable police management by which we are ruled and protected is only a successful knight-errantry."

In a very real sense, Chesterton was right. Policing is, at its core, really about good and evil. In the first book of the Bible, after a description of the creation, we are immediately plunged into a world of betrayal and murder. And that world has never changed. Throughout all of history, some form of policing, known by whatever name, is all that has stood between civilization and the children of chaos. To the extent that we in the Police Department are perceived to fail to live up to that responsibility to civilization — and it is an awesome responsibility — we earn your mistrust. To the extent that we are not perceived to be the unsleeping sentinels who guard the outposts of society, we earn your scorn.

For you see, you want us to be better than we are. You want us to be better than you are. Because what we do is so important to you, you want us to be heroic. And yet even the best of us, the acknowledged heroes, are only heroes for brief moments out of a lifetime. The rest of us will probably never live up to your expectations, nor to our own.

But we try. It is my charge as Commissioner to do everything that we can to narrow that gap of mistrust by attempting to make the police even better than they are. And for as long as I am Commissioner, we will continue to strive to achieve that elusive successful knight-errantry.

Richard J. Condon is the Police Commissioner of New York. The foregoing is adapted from remarks delivered at his swearing-in Oct. 23.

Does your law enforcement agency feel it's not getting its fair share of Federal anti-drug funds? Are you tired of waiting for the slow trickle-down of Federal drug-enforcement funds to reach your agency? Do you have a nagging sense that the Federal Government is not concerned with the particular drug problem that exists in your community?

If the answer to any of these questions is "yes," then Representative Charles Rangel would like to hear about it. "We will be able to take these complaints in, know where there's no assistance, and have the mayors, governors and county executives explain why the Federal presence is not being felt," says Rangel, who is the chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

For police departments across the country that do qualify for Federal anti-drug assistance, the wait is usually long and tedious, in some cases reaching nearly two years. The length of time it takes for the billions earmarked for law enforcement in the recent \$9-billion drug initiative to reach local jurisdictions may prove no different. If Rangel has his way, however, some of the bureaucratic web will be stripped away. His bill, which has been passed by the House and is awaiting Senate action, would allow local police

departments to apply directly to the Federal Government if their state demonstrates a delay in applying for the block grants.

Rangel, a New York Democrat who has been in Congress for more than 18 years, knows his way through Washington's politics and polemics. He represents New York's 16th District which includes Harlem. A long-time fighter for Federal attention to the drug problem, he has witnessed firsthand the ravages of heroin and now crack on his community. After the September unveiling of the national drug-control strategy crafted by William Bennett, Rangel was quick to call for increased funding for drug treatment. "Until two months ago," he observes, "there was nobody in the Federal Government that had the slightest idea as to what to do with a crack addict." As many legislators are starting to realize, drug abuse in society must be treated in a holistic way, and to that end Rangel concedes that there are limits to drug treatment, and that treatment on demand, in and of itself is not a panacea. "You bring to a treatment center a dumb, illiterate drug addict, and that person is detoxified...and you send him back to the community that he came from, still dumb, still illiterate, still without skills to get a job. Society is willing to pay billions of dollars in terms of feeling good that they've put people in jail, and feeling good that they've put people on methadone [or] increased beds or slots. But society,

especially the Federal Government, is not really prepared to say, 'What causes people to be chemically dependent? And what is necessary to keep them drug-free?'"

That's not to say the Congressman doesn't appreciate the role of law enforcement. "When people don't feel secure in their community...if you don't have freedom to move in a democracy, then the whole dream is shattered. We have to talk with front-line soldiers." He did just that with the Boston Police Department. "I was amazed to see the strong working relationship between the police department and their constituency. They knew each other, they were friends with each other.... They were no more than a part of the community."

During his many years in Congress, Rangel has witnessed several wars on drugs. For him, war is not just a metaphor. He wants the issue of drugs to be dealt with in all matters of foreign affairs. He favors the increased use of the military. "With all of the billions of dollars we've invested [in the military], if they can't help us, then we don't need them." For Charles Rangel, a staunch foe of legalization proposals, drug abuse and drug trafficking are "a threat to civilization as we know it."

"Bennett's objectives are so limited that mayors should not expect to find much meaningful relief."

Charles B. **Rangel**

**U.S. Representative from the
16th C.D. in New York, and chairman
of the House Select Committee on
Narcotics Abuse and Control**

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Local law enforcement officials, who attribute between 30 and 80 percent of the crime in this country to drugs, appear to be taking a wait-and-see stance regarding the new drug initiative outlined by William Bennett. Will the White House anti-drug plan, with its Congressional revisions, have any significant effect on drug-related crime?

RANGEL: That's a very difficult question, because I want to be as positive as I can. If people believe that increases in arrests, convictions and sentencing are a measure of success, then I would say yes. But if indeed it's just like scooping a pail of water out of the ocean, knowing that one set of criminals is going to be replaced with another set of wrongdoers, and further if we know as a fact that an ever-increasing, larger amount of those who do time — and let me emphasize those who do time, as opposed to those who are not arrested, those who are not prosecuted because of effective plea-bargaining, and those who are given very soft and lenient sentences because of the overcrowded prison population — but if we do know that those who really do time in all probability are going to return to another penal institution, then to me we have a lot of dedicated law enforcement officials who are really fighting against the tide until we can get society to look at the drug problem not strictly as a law enforcement problem. I want that dealer arrested and put in jail, but you just cannot deal with putting him in jail and believe that that's going to lessen the problem. I know that you're here for answers, but sometimes I ask the question, "Will that effective law

enforcement operation reduce by one ounce the amount of crack cocaine that's going to be on the street?" And when people throw up their hands and say "Of course not," then I say, "Then obviously the program is not designed as comprehensively as it should be."

LEN: The Congressional revisions to President Bush's plan include increases in the overall appropriation, with the extra money to go to treatment and prevention efforts. With that, do you think we will ever see true "treatment on demand" for drug abusers?

RANGEL: Well, number one, it's not enough, and, two, treatment on demand would be merely an important factor in a comprehensive war. As I oftentimes have said, in World War II, the war to end all wars, no one would ask, "Do you really think we're doing enough in the Pacific," or "Do you really think we're doing enough in the European theater," or "Do you really think our domestic effort is producing enough?" People would say, "We've got to win this war, and we can't just concentrate on one part of it. Everyone has to pull together, and if there's one weak link in our defense, the whole thing falls apart." So it may sound like I contradict myself when I'm fighting for all of these things. If I were to say that treatment on demand, standing alone, would not work, you might say, "Well, why do you spend so much time talking about it?" Well, I do because you have to have treatment on demand in order to find out what treatment is necessary. If I can't get their attention for treatment on demand, I could never get to the treatment that's necessary.

LEN: And what treatment is that?

RANGEL: You don't have to be a psychiatrist or an educator to know that if you bring to a treatment center a dumb, illiterate drug addict, and that person is detoxified, cut off from the need for drugs, develops some self-esteem, appreciates the fact that he's no longer an addict, and then you graduate him and you then send him to the community that he came from — still dumb, still illiterate, still without skills to get a job — and then they look for support, well, I cannot think of anybody as powerless politically and socially as a drug addict. Their family, really, shows little compassion. If they have children, they've been taken away from them, the parents have listed them as a failure, the politician knows that they don't vote. So here is this person, drug-free, and he still hasn't got a support system. Now, unfortunately, society is willing to pay billions of dollars in terms of feeling good that they've put people in jail, and feeling good that they've put people on methadone, and feeling good that they've increased beds or slots. But society, especially the Federal Government, is not really prepared to say, "What causes people to be chemically dependent? And what is necessary to keep them drug-free?" I will be calling for a national commission — I know we've had enough studies, but I can take the risk now, because for the first time since the Republicans have been in office, the Federal Government is prepared to ask for an accounting of the Federal dollars that are going in this area. When the Congress was merely appropriating the money, Reagan would hold his nose and sign the bill. But because they were so afraid that Government obligations would expand, they never asked local law

Continued on Page 10



“Education doesn't fly. I know too many public officials that are defeated in talking about increasing taxes and doing better for education and better for housing or for health or the environment.”

Continued from Page 9
enforcement, “What are you doing with the money? What are you doing to reduce crime? What are you doing in crime prevention? What are you doing in establishing working relationships between the police and the community?” I took my Select Narcotics Committee to Boston and I was amazed to see the strong working relationship between the Police Department and their constituency. They knew each other, they were friends with each other, the police were taking kids to recreational centers and to hall games. It was like people believe it should be. Police were no more than a part of the community. They were trying to get decent housing for the poor as well as for the police. They didn't want them leaving for the suburbs. They wanted them to be able to have schools to send their kids, and housing to raise their families. In other words, are the Federal dollars being used as a substitute for city and state money, or is this Federal dollar being used to find a better way to improve law enforcement and to prevent crime, so that we could start a national program to really help by saying, “Listen, this worked in New York, this worked in L.A., this worked in Philadelphia.” And then, too, you have different problems in the suburbs, and certainly different types of criminal elements in the rural areas. One of the most important areas is drug treatment.

Model-making

LEN: So then, perhaps, the key is in providing additional funds for research, or for the replication of proven approaches?

RANGEL: Well, do you know that until two months ago, there was nobody in the Federal Government that had the slightest idea as to what to do with a crack addict? I say this because I've talked with Mr. Bennett, with [Health and Human Services] Secretary [Louis] Sullivan, with anybody that would ask. We've got a Federal Government that's been in business for 200 years, and whenever our social structure and social fabric is under attack, the Federal Government should be there to do something. This is not a new thing; I've been down there for over 20 years talking about it. We don't have one Federal rehabilitation center, not even to use as a model for the states. So when the Congress responded by increasing the so-called block grants, which are labeled “let the states do what they want,” if we were to say, “We're putting billions of dollars out there in the states. What's working?” we couldn't tell if our life depended upon it. There's no model. Fortunately, when we legislated the drug czar, we legislated an accountability and a report back to the Congress, and this Administration is going to have to at least report what success or lack of it they've had with those Federal dollars.

I'm convinced that we've got to turn around our way of thinking if we're going to rehabilitate. I've seen Phoenix House and Odyssey House deal with this problem of young people, and it looks expensive until you think about the cost of the alternative. But if you were going into a situation with a foreign country, and people told you what the elements were, told you what was necessary to change it around, and you wanted to make that person productive because they were supposed to do trade with the United States, or they were supposed to fight Communism, or they were supposed to be allies we couldn't live without, then the amount of money looks really minuscule. We know that a professional criminal, one person, can cost government a million dollars easily — and we're assuming that the bum is trying hard. He's stupid, he came from alcoholic parents, he dropped out of school, he's been in reform school, he's been on drugs, he's been in and out of rehabilitation, he's been in and out of jail, and then when he dies

you've got to pay for the burial. So here's someone that has not only not been productive and has not paid taxes, he has strained the society. When you multiply that not only by millions but know that more millions are coming, then it would seem to me that somewhere along the line — and I've talked to business people, and they understand it better than politicians — somewhere along the line you've got to say, “I'm not getting my money's worth. I'm paying taxes, and why should I pay a million dollars for this bum? Why should I pay \$60,000 a year to keep this guy in jail to produce nothing? Why don't I try to find out how I can short-circuit this darn thing, and find out how I can keep him in school, and have the hum defending the country, or have him get and keep a job, or have him learn how to do something?” The amazing thing is that people have said, “You don't expect that kids are now going to work in McDonalds instead of selling drugs.” But what they don't realize is that, first of all, a lot of them don't have options. You've got to learn at least how to push the picture buttons on those computers in order to work in McDonalds, and to get a better job you've got to learn how to read and write. And a lot of people don't even know that these bums on the street don't know whether they're going to live the next day or not. They have funerals every week. Everyone knows a half-dozen people that got killed in a given year. Another thing I like to say is that as much as we dislike these kids — because they're easy to dislike, since they're selling this poison — if you think about it, these kids are so ignorant and so dumb that there's nothing really for them to do with that money. In other words, it is not the tens of thousands of dollars that they make in a year — these kids cannot even gamble because they don't know mathematics enough to gamble. They can't go to a decent resort or restaurant because they're too stupid and dumb to understand how to order. How many cars can you buy? How much gold can you wear? And so we find people driving for survival because they just don't have any tools. I'm suggesting that at some point the business people are going to find a lack of a working market in order to get employees. In effect they'll say to the school system, “What the heck is going on here?” and the school system is going to say, “Hey, wait a minute. We're educators. We're not parents, we're not policemen, we're not social workers.” But then ultimately everyone is going to get together, as they have with Phoenix House and Odyssey House, and I'm telling you that when I go up there to see those young kids, with their blue blazers on with the emblems on them and the contrasting pants, talking about education and about what they've learned and about who's the greatest cake decorator that they have up there, and talking about their futures, and thanking the counselors and the mentors and the teachers, I said heck, if a kid did not have an alcohol or drug problem they'd need that. They feel like they're loved. They find each other. They talk with you and they cry in thanks that you have cared enough to visit with them. They're surroundings are conducive to studying. They share a room with somebody. Sooner or later, when they say “Have you got a slot for this kid?” we're going to have to say that this is what you're talking about. And it is a fraction of the cost of putting the kid in jail. Now some bums, no matter how much milk of human kindness you give them, should never get out of jail. But we've never really tried to concentrate on our educational system.

LEN: You'd prefer, then, to apply anti-drug funding to educa-

“I'm not saying cut back on money for police and for prosecutors and for jails. I'm saying that you can't just put different fingers in different holes in the dike.”

tional efforts?

RANGEL: Well, what I'm saying is this: yes, but education doesn't fly. I know too many public officials that are defeated in talking about increasing taxes and doing better for education and better for housing or for health or the environment. The Republican-type people believe that you're talking like Franklin Roosevelt. You're talking about creeping socialism. You're talking about aid from birth to the grave, from the womb to the tomb, that you're really talking about Big Government and they say, “Read our lips, we're not going to do it.” But I'm saying that you are doing it. You are doing it in jails, you are doing it in increased drug rehabilitation, increased money for law enforcement, increased money for defense. You're doing it. So it's going to take somebody like Admiral Watkins, who did such a magnificent job with the AIDS commission. He didn't get the money, and President Reagan never responded to the report, but at least Watkins called it like he saw it when he said, “Listen, this thing is bigger than homosexuality and IV drug abusers. Kids are being born addicted to drugs and with AIDS, and it costs thousands of dollars a day for an infant that's going to die. We've got to stop this. We can't talk about waiting for a cure. The numbers are now pushing other sick people out of hospitals.” So I'm saying that when the count is given, and good and honest people like the Attorney General say, “Yes, we've got more jails but they are all still filled,” and when people like Dr. Sullivan says, “Oh yes, we've doubled our rehabilitation programs but 80 percent of them are returning to drugs, and we still need more beds,” then somebody is going to say, “This isn't working.”

It's difficult for me. I'm not saying cut back on these services and drug rehabilitation. I'm not saying cut back on the money for police and for prosecutors and for jails. I'm saying that you've got to close the door; you can't just put different fingers in different holes in the dike. You've got to build a better system, so that when kids are asked, “Hey, have you tried this?” they'll say, “Are you out of your mind? Do you know what I would lose if I tried drugs?” And then someone says, “What the heck could you lose?” And the kid'll say, “I could lose the respect of my family. My rabbi or my minister would not want to see me. They could dispossess me from my housing. But most of all, I would not be able to succeed in school, and therefore I wouldn't have an opportunity to be like others in my community. These are people that live next door and have succeeded.” Right now, no kid can say that. Nancy Reagan tells them, “Just say no.” You mean I should go and tell someone in a welfare hotel to just say no? They need whatever's available to ease the pain. Sooner or later, governments are going to have to realize that we've got to give an alternative to people believing that life can be better with drugs.

Tell it to Congress

LEN: Some police officials complain that the bureaucratic process for Federal funding takes too long. For example, the 1986 Anti-Drug Act funds were not received by many police departments until the end of 1988. Will the funds that accompany the newest anti-drug initiative take as long to reach localities?

RANGEL: It might. In my bill, which passed the House of Representatives, we had the ability to allow the cities to get direct funding from the Federal Government after a period of delay was demonstrated by the state. If the state didn't have a plan, if the state didn't show where that money was going, then that municipality could make direct application. We have not finalized the Senate bill, but I have worked very closely with the national police chiefs as well as the Conference of Mayors. In a state like New York, where you only have a few major cities, someone in Albany is going to draw up this plan and this formula of distribution; it's not fair. But again, the Congress has really moved the Administration, and we've done it not because we're more bright but because we're closer to the problem. So therefore, when you have vocal police chiefs and periodicals such as your own complaining that “we appreciate what you're doing but you're not doing enough and you're not doing it in the right way,” this is communicated to the member of Congress. If he puts in his newsletter or gets on television and says “We passed a \$9-billion bill,” but his police chief is saying, “Congressman, that may be great for you, but we don't have the additional equipment that we need; we're not getting the money,” well, you can believe that we'll turn it around. We ought to have an ongoing communication with your newspaper, showing you what has been signed into law, as opposed to what we would want, and to tell you the allocation by states. Then they could read this, look up and see where their states are, and say, “Gee, that sounds good but we're not getting that money that way.” Instead of having just national hearings, we could focus on where

there's a clog in the pipeline and shake it out. We need that network out there; we have to find out where the problems are.

LEN: Is that to say that you and other members of Congress want to get closer to the law enforcement community?

RANGEL: No question about it, because if that doesn't work, nothing is going to work. When people don't feel secure in their community, then you can talk about education, you can talk about housing, you can talk about jobs all you want — if you don't have freedom to move in a democracy, then the whole dream is shattered. We have to talk with the front-line soldiers. Bennett can say what he wants, but he can only share with us what he's seen and what he's read. We are so much better because we have 435 people out there on the front line. If they really knew from their law enforcement officers what they were up against, when they come back to Washington they are better informed. It's hard for me to conceive, but we're working on it, that hoodlum gangs in Los Angeles have fanned out to other states. When the Congressman from Nebraska told me that he's had L.A. gangs selling drugs in his Congressional district, I said, “Sure, Mr. Hoagland.” And I went to [Representative] Mel Levine and said, “This new fella here is telling me a story to get me out to his district, and this is the story he told me.” And Levine said, “You ain't seen nothing yet.” Here these hoodlum kids are taking drugs on consignment to kids in these other areas that have never been involved but see an opportunity, that if they get rid of these drugs they can make a windfall. So I'm saying that I would never really know what was

LEN interview: Rep. Charles Rangel

happening in Nebraska unless this member came and asked me to go out there. With your newspaper being able to share these experiences, our office would be able to identify that member of Congress, so that as chairman of the Select Narcotics Committee I can get to that member and say, "Your chief has been in touch with me, and when you go home this weekend you get in touch with him and get more information, and then we want to hear on Monday what we can do about it." It would be one heck of a great network of communication.

Read his lips

LEN: You had planned a bill to raise \$2 billion for the war on drugs from a 1-percent surtax on corporate and personal income and some luxury taxes. What's the status of that plan?

RANGEL: The bill is in the hopper, and my committee and the Ways and Means Committee have jurisdiction. But a strange thing has happened with your Congress. Certain members of the Congress went to a meeting early this year with President Bush, and this handful of leaders entered into a bipartisan budget agreement. It doesn't sound very constitutional to me, but they did. And what was reported was that they would not ask for any additional taxes except the \$5.3 billion that this handful of dedicated and honorable Americans agreed to. So the rest of us, who may not agree to the \$5 billion at all, who may believe that we need more than \$5 billion, were left out of this completely. Now, some people might say, "Look, Rangel, we've got to reduce that deficit and we're paying too much in interest on what we owe, so why are you complaining about this?" Well, I am complaining and I am outraged because in the course of trying to hold my foot to the fire for budget reduction, they have now come in with a plan which has been passed and signed into law to bail out the savings and loan associations — a plan that costs \$300 billion. And when I ask my leaders and the Administration, "How can you reconcile this with your summit agreement?" they say, "Oh, that was taken off budget." And I said, "Taken off budget? How can you tell an American family with an outstanding liability or debt that this week is off budget? How do you waive Gramm-Rudman to do this?" But I tell you that Government can do anything that it wants to if it has the commitment. Here we've had this terrible and tragic disaster in California. We will be sending \$2 billion to these people. Should it be done? You bet your life it should be done. Are we waiving Gramm-Rudman? Are we taking it off budget? Does this shatter the \$5.3-billion agreement? Probably a combination of all those things. So if instead you're talking about a society being destroyed by drugs, I don't see that there's anything different than if the Soviets or Noriega or the Sandinistas were invading us. We say, "Hey, our kids are being destroyed. Our communities are being torn asunder. We have to defend this so that we can have them productive to raise enough money in taxes so that we can be competitive." But this type of thinking doesn't go on, so when my bill came up, they said that it was not germane because the act was a budget-reduction act. I'm critical of this Administration in the past, but I should let you know that in the area of national involvement, we have not had an effective Administration since former President Nixon. So I want to make it clear that I'm not making a partisan statement. And I also want to make it clear that if we were talking about increases in our foreign policy programs, we haven't heard a statement from Secretaries of State since God knows when. We never heard anything from Shultz, we haven't yet heard anything from Baker, and so we can only raise the money that's necessary when there's a national will and when a President is willing to help the Congress to take the heat — because the thought that I was trying to make was that you haven't found a Congress willing to provide leadership to raise the taxes, even though they know it would be vetoed.

LEN: There have been recent polls saying that the American public would agree to so-called "sin taxes" specifically to support the war on drugs. Would you favor something like that?

RANGEL: There's an expression that's going around in Congress that things are so bad that you can't trust the voters anymore. And I'll tell you why it's said. Voters will tell you that they're willing to do anything and pay any price if it's going to protect the community and protect the country. Voters are basically very patriotic and fair. But if there's someone out there saying that you can do this without taxes, then they're going to go and say, "I don't mind paying, but he says that there's a lot of waste and mismanagement and fraud in government, so why tax me more when you're not doing it." So if indeed the President of the United States and the leaders of the Congress said that we're going to have taxes on cigarettes and liquor, and we're going to raise by a small percentage taxes in the general revenues, and we're going to dedicate this not to increase Federal programs but just programs targeted to reducing demand and to assist countries that really want to eradicate coca leaves and opium, I'm convinced that the

American people would say, "Well, I thought I was paying for that, but OK, I'll give it a try." But as long as the President says it's unnecessary, I don't think the Congress would move forward, even though I would welcome an opportunity to have my bill reviewed. One-half of one percent? I mean, what the heck? Of course people would support this. But you see, when the President said at the Republican convention, "Read my lips," he made a bad campaign promise because no responsible executive can say that they're not going to raise taxes, not withstanding what the problem is. But what's worse than making a bad campaign promise is keeping it. And so, like I said, if the American people believe that an emergency exists, I'm certain they wouldn't say, "Hey George, you promised not to do this." But still, we are locked in that mode, and surprisingly, if you would go to your legislative leaders in the Congress and say to them, "Listen, enough is enough with this read-my-lips business; we've got real problems here," they would tell you what they tell me — that George Bush is an honorable man. He recognizes the problem, and next year he's going to change his position. I said, "Did he tell you that at the summit meeting?" And they say, "No, but he has to change." Why? Because this doesn't make any sense at all. We're increasing the deficit, we're paying more in interest, and we're not prepared to raise the taxes. I don't know anything about what the President intends to do.

The D.C. test case

LEN: William Bennett said he was going to make Washington, D.C., a test case for the new anti-drug strategy. . .

RANGEL: It's a total disaster. First of all, he should have made the District of Columbia a laboratory. You don't come in there saying that you're going to correct decades of inequities because you're Bennett. This is ridiculous. What you do, in my opinion, is what

"Clearly, if you're talking about the nation's capital, you should have had a plan that involved more than jails. I think the program was designed for failure."

you do in any war. You get the map — of the District, in this case — and you plot on the map where is the most violence, where are the most arrests, and you go to these areas with a team. You bring the Mayor, and you bring the City Council people, and you bring the clergy and the educators and the parents, and you say, "This is the nation's capital; what the hell is going on here?" And you listen to them, and you do it publicly, because you want the world to know that you don't have the answers, that you're trying to find the answers in the nation's capital. And what you may hear from the community is: "Well, the kids are all kicked out of school, we don't have recreation facilities at all, we've been trying like heck to open up that YMCA and we need more people to tell these kids that they have to get back into school. Sure we need more police and we need more jails, but we need more opportunities as well. What we'd like to have is a halfway house/school, where we can take kids, put them in there, get them jobs, and train them for the jobs. And we don't want this to be just a Federal program. We want the businesses to come in and to help us do this, so that when these kids finish, they will have a job and we can say that they don't have to be in the streets." Well, nothing that comprehensive was ever perceived. Right now, Bennett is screaming to high heaven that the Government of the District of Columbia did not move fast enough to get more Federal prisons. How stupid! Even if they did, how long would it take to build a prison? Even forgetting the expense of putting a guy in jail, the tragic thing is that the drug dealer's deputies are out there selling it instead; some of them control it from the jails. And clearly, if you are talking about the nation's capital, you should have had a plan that involved more than jails. We've got wall-to-wall policemen. We've got more Capitol police than they've got in the entire Drug Enforcement Administration. The total DEA is less than 3,000 men and women, and that's in the United States and 44 foreign countries. So I think the program was designed for failure. Of course, if D.C. was designated politically, you really could pick up a couple of points beating up on Mayor Barry. And that's exactly what Bennett did. But I say that if you didn't have Mayor Barry, if you took a poll and found out who the best mayor was in all the cities in the United States, you still couldn't have cleaned up the problem there. So beating up on Barry may make good press, but it's not a sound program.

LEN: Is this, then, what the other major cities can expect from the Bennett plan?

RANGEL: Let me say something that I have not said publicly: Bennett's objectives are so limited that mayors should not expect to find much meaningful relief. The Bennett program is an

extension of the "just say no" concept, which was his as Secretary of Education. It was a kind of zero-tolerance concentrating on high school kids. When you find people saying that we ought to take away their cars, we ought to take away their drivers' licenses, we ought to take away Federal support for their education, your police chiefs are out there wondering, "What is this guy talking about? My guys are out there shooting people. If they take away one car they'll get another car." In other words, the problems of the inner cities, with the exception of law enforcement and jails, are not addressed by the Bush Administration or the Bennett plan. And when I asked them specifically in a hearing, Dr. Bennett said, "Mr. Chairman, when General Patton was asked to win a war, no one asked him to deal with the causes of anti-Semitism." And I said, "Then Dr. Bennett, what you're saying is that the economic and social conditions that cause people to become drug-dependent are not a part of this. You have no concern about them." He says, "I have a concern, but that's not a part of my mandate. That is someone else's mandate." So clearly, he is looking at this job as how do you keep Middle America safe? But the mayors know that you cannot contain this epidemic to the poor part of the community, and they know that it explodes and it spreads if you find more people willing to take the gamble and sell this stuff. So I hope that your readers, those who do have access to Bennett, will do what I will be doing in Washington, and that is to get him to say publicly that the explosions and the problems that exist in our older cities are not a part of his mandate.

LEN: Many of the smaller cities and smaller police departments — some 80 percent of American policing — do not receive any Federal help at all. Since the drug epidemic is now overflowing into their jurisdictions as well — some small departments confiscate assault weapons every day of the week — can these smaller areas expect anything from the Federal Gov-

ernment, or will the focus be primarily on the larger, more heavily urbanized areas?

RANGEL: This Administration will never get back to the Model Cities concepts, where Federal agencies and departments are set up to directly fund local and state efforts. That's not going to happen. It just seems to me that there has to be a better distribution system. Even my legislation had a cutoff in the size of the cities that could ask for direct funding. But with every Federal grant, the Administration should be satisfied that no matter how small the community, they will have access. That is the plan that has to be submitted to the Federal agencies. So, clearly, if we have this network of communication that we hope to establish through this interview, where police chiefs can say, "I'm not getting mine," you take my word for it — based on my promise to you publicly today, I will not only identify that Congressman, but it would be helpful if that Chief would identify that member of Congress, and we will then take a look at the region. And as these complaints are coming in, and we have the resources to now put them in a computer, we can say that this thing really warrants Congressional attention, and we're prepared to band together to focus attention on it. Because clearly, as you well know, if you help one town in distress, it shows that there are other towns similarly situated that deserve the same type of treatment. We will be able to take these complaints in, know where there's no assistance, and have the mayors and the governors and the county executives explain why the Federal presence is not being felt.

LEN: Before it was in vogue to talk about foreign policy and the war on drugs, you were out there, almost alone, waving the flag and raising the issue. Are you satisfied with the current. . .

RANGEL: No, no, no. First of all, I will reverse the question: Have you heard from Secretary of State Baker on this subject since he's been in office? Have you ever heard from Secretary Shultz on this subject? Haven't we just gone through a massive restructuring in Mexico? Was drugs an item on that agenda? In all of the massive trade agreements that we're having, do we see our trade ambassador saying, "Listen, we've got to improve trade, but drugs have to be on the agenda"? With all of the assistance that we give to countries, do we hear them saying, "Before we get started, what are you doing about drugs?" No. Now, I do truly believe that the Pearl Harbor of this war has been what has happened in Bogota, Colombia. And I do believe that we have responded to this emergency. These terrorists have now clearly shown a complete disregard for human

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Rangel: "This is a civilized-nation problem"

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life, a complete disregard for law and order, for the heads of the country, for civilization as we know it. Fortunately, the weak democracies of Peru and Bolivia — and believe me, it's not that easy in South America — now see this drug trafficking holding hostage the economies and the political systems there. Judges are being killed, politicians are on the take, the Communists are saying that the drug terrorists are making it easy for them to take over. So we have responded. I've had long conversations with President Barco [of Colombia], and he has taken his case to the United Nations, which I begged President Reagan to do. I said, "Don't look at this as an American problem; this is a civilized-nation problem. Go and ask Japan and our European allies to help out. And don't just talk about destroying crops; talk about rebuilding economies. After all, if you find that half of a country is dependent on an illicit crop, and they're friends, you just don't destroy the crop. You come there with supplemental crops, you give them access to your markets, and you do what we were able to do in Germany and Japan. We're talking about a civilized world. I'm satisfied that Japan is responding, Europe is responding. Our committee is working very closely with the Government of Colombia. Even Peru, with its fractured economy, is coming forward and asking what they can do to help. I'm disappointed that I don't find the leadership in Mexico, at least not publicly, but I am satisfied that at least now Mexico is moving toward stricter law enforcement, arresting the big-time traffickers and some of the elected officials and politicians, especially those involved with the murder of our own DEA agent down there. We see more of a concern — not because of our leadership, but I do see more concern being focused. And I tell you this: If we lose Colombia, they have won an international victory. What's happening there joins the issue as to which side a country is on.

LEN: Are you happy with the military involvement now being brought to bear in the drug war?

RANGEL: Yes, but only because the Secretary of Defense has said that he wants a game plan. Weinberger and Carlucci were reluctant team players, if they were ever a part of the team. We're not talking about sending American troops in to eradicate crops, or having our soldiers arresting people and court-martialing them. We're talking about the trillions of dollars that Americans have invested in our military system. If we have the sophistication to have an umbrella around the world to stop missiles from coming in, don't tell me that all the enemies of the United States have to do is get a low-flying light plane and then they've got us. Don't tell me that you can't inspect every container that's coming into the United States. Assume that it's going to destroy our cities and our country as we

"If we have the sophistication to have an umbrella around the world to stop missiles from coming in, don't tell me that all the enemies of the United States have to do is get a low-flying light plane and then they've got us."

know it. What role does the military play? If with all of the billions of dollars we've invested they can't help us, then we don't need them. Things are just too sophisticated today for these guys to run around with rifles and tanks. We're supposed to develop the technology, and while we're waiting for that, with all of the young men we already have in the service, stationed in Europe and Korea, it seems to me that when they want to do their maneuvers and their training, we've got the Mexican border and we've got our seaports around this country where they can learn a hell of a lot about who's a threat to the United States, rather than having these make-believe enemy troops dressed in different uniforms. We've got enemies of the United States working against us now, and we've got tens of thousands of troops that could protect us during this period of time until we can get a more sophisticated handle on it.

LEN: What's your reaction to the proposal to allow the military or Customs agents to shoot down suspected drug-smuggling aircraft?

RANGEL: That's kind of dumb, but I'll tell you one thing: I would certainly support *bringing down* planes. We've had enough bad

experiences at shooting down planes. But it's too easy to get these planes to land. If we had enough people up there — I mean, if you were flying over the Soviet Union and they said, "Land the plane," you'd land the plane. All you have to do is to have enough people know that if you take this corridor, they're going to make you land the plane and you've got to do some long time. But they know it's no threat. The Coast Guard is absolutely fantastic, and Customs, my God, they're great, but what are they up against? A three-thousand-mile Mexico-U.S. border. What can you ask them to do? But if we were running our military through there on a periodic basis, with the authority to stop, it would give the will to our law enforcement officials to know that these people are backing them up.

LEN: You've spoken out rather forcefully against recent proposals to explore the legalization of some or all drugs. Could you elaborate?

RANGEL: Clearly, just because we have a difficult crisis doesn't mean that you remove the law; that doesn't take care of the problem. I've always said that everyone that talks about this, most all of them come from the college or university system, where they know that there will be an increase in drug addiction. They just believe there will be a decrease in crime. It follows the theory that as you find more access to the drug, whether through your pharmacies or through drug stamps for the poor or through local clinics or hospitals, you're going to find more people attracted to the drug because there's more of it out there. The question is, how much do you give to a person? They say there will be a legal dose. Well, most people in law enforcement know that as long as you have people OD'ing, there cannot be a legal dose. Even if you did have a steady, legal distribution, people would go to the illegal market to get their supplement. It's like giving an alcoholic one drink. That's his legal dose, but he's going to get whatever is necessary in order to get drunk, because this is what drug addiction is all about. And then, of course, when the private sector gets in, as they are with liquor and cigarettes, they really get in to make a buck. Health is not even a concern with any of these people. They don't ask how many lives you save; they want to know how much money you've made. So, are we going to see the heroin people competing against the cocaine and the crack? Will it be in our ballparks and our tennis courts and on television and radio? Will doctors give samples of one drug over another, knowing that there would be Medicare reimbursement? Do we then become the crack-capital nation of the world? People would say, "Come to the United States and get what you want."

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Pass/fail plan rates an 'F'

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must give compensatory places for minorities," Churchill added.

In an interview prior to Judge Crumlish's ruling, Churchill had charged the FOP with being "more concerned about scoring political points for some of [its] members showing they're willing to fight to keep the force white than they are really concerned with a fair and effective hiring process."

While supporters of the switch say it could help increase minority representation in the Police Department, Henry insisted that implementing a pass-fail grading system "will have no impact on its own" in terms of bringing more minorities on the force.

"We would hire everybody who passes all steps right down to the score of 70 anyway," Henry noted, adding that the initial examination was just the first in a battery of tests and background checks applicants are required to pass before hiring.

Henry said the pass-fail exam would have been given to "batches" of applicants whose test dates are determined by a computer-generated number assigned to each. All of the nearly 13,000 applicants who responded to a recruitment drive earlier this year would have been assigned a test date. The city had hoped to fill between 800 and 900 slots this year, he added, noting that between 1 in 10 and 1 in 20 candidates actually completes the weeding-out process.

But that was only until Lodge 5 of the Fraternal Order of Police successfully challenged what its president, Frank Costello, called it a "clear violation of the Philadelphia Home Rule Charter."

"The Home Rule Charter requires

that people be ranked on both an entrance exam and on a promotional exam in the relative excellence in which they finished the exam. That indicates a numerical ranking and does not allow for any pass-fail or lottery or any other type of arbitrary system. The whole keystone on which the [testing procedure] was built was merit selection," Costello said in a LEN interview.

A Return to Patronage

Ronald D. Oliver, president of the Guardian Civil League, an association of mostly minority police officers, said he believes that the pass-fail system will help to increase minority representation on the police force. The previous grading procedure, he said, was "only a screening mechanism" that "cannot validly measure discernible differences between people who pass the test as opposed to those who fail."

"Therefore, minorities tend to do less well on standardized testing, which has nothing to do as far as defining their ability. Standardized tests are not able to predict excellence. They're able to eliminate people, and minorities are eliminated in unnecessary and unrealistic rates."

Oliver called pass-fail grading "the best way in which to ensure that we get more minorities into the [hiring] process. We already have enough other pitfalls that we have to deal with."

But Costello contends that, in the wrong hands, a pass-fail system could have just the opposite effect. "By taking merit selection out, what you've created here, essentially, is going back to the old Tammany Hall days of patronage," Costello said. "It could act as a bar to minorities or any other

group that was out of political favor.

"Years ago in Philadelphia, it was an open secret that the pass-fail test then in effect was \$500 to the ward leader and you became a cop. When you institute a system of any form other than merit selection, you're inviting that type of corruption and abuse back," Costello said.

Henry said he could not understand Costello's objections to the new grading process.

"I do not see how it could open [the hiring process] up to patronage per se. We're still giving a whole series of very strictly held selection procedures of which high school and passing our written test are absolutely required," he said.

The Philadelphia Police Department only recently mandated a high school diploma as a minimum educational requirement.

"We're not out to stop the test," Costello said at the time of Judge DiBona's ruling, noting that the city sorely needs to hire more police officers. "What we're out to do is enjoin the city from using any marking system other than the one approved under the charter — merit selection."

The FOP contended that revision of the Home Rule Charter to permit could not be adopted except by a popular vote.

Costello said the union would fight implementation of the pass-fail system "all the way up" if necessary because "the issue as we see it is the future of professional law enforcement in the city, where [police officers will] either be professional under merit selection or become completely at the mercy of ward leaders, as it used to be in the city of Philadelphia."

Police, schools eye troubled youths

Continued from Page 3

from moving up into the next categories, as much as it is to make sure that those offenders who are in the serious habitual offender categories, who have already gone through the other levels, are dealt with effectively by the court, if they continue offenses," Kirksey said.

"What we've done is try to take a proactive role in dealing with the delinquency problems that we have here in Hattiesburg, rather than reacting" to those problems, he added. Kirksey noted that delinquency referrals to the Forrest County Youth Court have risen 54 percent in the past year, from 577 in 1987 to 885 in 1988.

"We have seen more violent behavior recently than in years past," he said. "We're seeing a more violent type of child coming before the court now." Youth gangs have become a problem in the city of 50,000 as well, he said.

Officials have developed several alternatives for youths placed in the less serious categories. Counseling is provided and all must take part in a mandatory drug and alcohol education program. The local police ministers' auxiliary will be "working directly with first-offender children" in the hopes of "keeping them outside the court system all together," Kirksey said. A new Boys' and Girls' Club facility will also play a pivotal role in steering the children away from crime, he added.

"Hopefully, what we're going to be looking at is our serious habitual offender category numbers decline," said Kirksey.

Serious habitual offenders will be dealt with "immediately and swiftly" by the courts, Kirksey said. "Once that is seen by the other children or delinquents, then they're going to know that we are not a court that is going to take

things too lightly, and that we are going to do something about it. Hopefully, that in itself will reduce crime."

Assistant Chief Billy Simmons of the Hattiesburg Police Department praised the program, saying that it will help to provide a more comprehensive perspective on problem youths.

"It's like taking three papers of a record and laying them one on top of the other, sort of like a transparency," he said. "You can get the whole picture of that problem youth. Hopefully, you'll catch him before he gets into that high-risk area. And that is the crux of the whole program right there — to stop it before it begins and hopefully you'll have less serious offenders, and therefore, you'll have less crime."

Lab problems at root of N.H. dilemma over drugged drivers

Continued from Page 3

program underway. The report will then be submitted to the Legislature when it convenes in January.

"It definitely is a problem," said Turner, "and I guess the question we've got right now is how long is it going to take to get this on track if and when they do get the money. It's one thing to get the money and it's another thing to say when we can get it going. Whatever it takes to get this program up and running, we'd like to see it happen as soon as possible."

"Drug testing is an absolute priority with the entire law enforcement community throughout the state," added McDuffey. "They'd like to see this thing come on line."

CJ personnel in New York insured against attacks on job

Continued from Page 3

with the claim application.

"She can use that money for anything she wishes," said Ronald Kermani, PEF's spokesman, adding that ATAC is not a substitute for any other coverage Baker may have.

ATAC "is the first [coverage] of its kind in the country to combine both hostage and criminal assault situations," Kermani said.

ATAC is paid for by the PEF Membership Benefits Program, a trust fund set up in 1976 by PEF to provide life insurance and other services for its members, said Kermani. It is underwritten by the Schenectady, N.Y.-based Jardine Group Services Corp. and is insured through the London Insurance Syndicate, including Lloyd's of London.

Kermani said ATAC came about partly because the state prison guards recently received similar coverage, but more importantly, because of the 30,121 work-related accidents reported by New York State employees, who number about 200,000, during fiscal year 1987-88. PEF members suffered many of those injuries, Kermani said.

"Our members have more direct contact during the day than correction officers do because they're in classes with [prisoners], and counseling them. So there's more one-on-one direct contact, and frankly, there are more

opportunities for attacks on our members," said Kermani.

Staff reductions and cuts in resources available to prisons and other state institutions have also made the situation more volatile, Kermani added. Members have been "stabbed, raped, strangled, pummeled, knifed — you name it. You name an abuse a body can take and it's been done to our members on the job," he said.

Kermani said that given the rising frequency of attacks on PEF workers and the increasing demand by the Legislature to cut funding and staff, "the time was right to get this protection for our members."

Kermani noted that currently "neither the state nor the union has any way of tracking assaults and injuries on the job." He said many employees are discouraged from filing injury reports by administrators who fear such reports might make them "look bad."

"Obviously, it makes them look like they're running an unsafe institution — which they are," Kermani said.

ATAC could become a "mechanism to ensure adequate administration of state facilities" by tracking injuries because it provides an incentive for employees to report assaults at work, said Kermani.

Baker agreed, saying, "This might be an encouraging factor if [employ-

ees] know there's some money involved."

She said she might not have reported the incident to police — a requirement in order to receive an ATAC benefit — had it not been for a previous attack on an employee by the same man. In fact, she didn't even know about ATAC at the time of the assault.

"If I was the first one [attacked], I probably wouldn't have done it. Everybody's apprehensive [about reporting incidents]. They don't know what might happen. Everyone's scared about what the administration is going to say," Baker said.

Baker said ATAC comes at a good time because never in her years as a state employee has the situation become so dangerous. Cuts in staff levels and programs have only increased the peril, she said.

"You can't have eyes all over your head, and you can't walk down a hallway without worrying about something thrown at you or on your head. I've seen chairs thrown across the room," she said. "These are dangerous situations and it's almost like, 'You're in it, baby, you've got it.'"

"And it's scary. You want to go to work, you feel like you've got a job and you want to do it right. But you don't need to go there and get yourself killed, either."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 1

WINTER/Spring 1984

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Federal Probation Officer. The U.S. Probation Office in the Southern Judicial District of California is seeking well-qualified probation officers. Entry-level applicants must have a B.A. and two years of experience in counseling offenders in community corrections, pretrial programs or a closely related field. Higher entry level is available to individuals with three years of experience, one of which must have been in probation, parole or pretrial services. Applicants must be no older than 34 years, six months of age and in good health. Screening process includes a full field background investigation by the FBI prior to employment.

To apply, send resume to: Mark W. Fisher, Chief U.S. Probation Officer, 401 West A Street, Suite 400, San Diego, CA 92101-7903

Town Marshal. Red River, N.M., is currently accepting applications for the position of Town Marshal. Successful candidate will be responsible for the control and coordination of all police activities in Red River. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and New Mexico Law Enforcement Certified. Salary based on experience (\$21,000 minimum).

For further information, or to apply, contact: Jake Pierce, Town Coordinator, Town of Red River, P.O. Box 1020, Red River, NM 87558. (505) 754-2277.

Deputy Sheriffs. Monroe County (Key West), Fla., is seeking to fill several deputy openings. Applicants must have a high school diploma, and must be able to successfully pass psychological, polygraph and drug analysis tests, and an extensive background investigation. Previous certified law enforcement training is required. Starting salary is \$25,165.40, plus excellent benefits.

For further information, contact: Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Human Resources Division, P.O. Box 1269, Key West, FL 33041. (305) 292-7044

Executive Director. The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, a non-profit organization of more than 900 members, is seeking qualified candi-

dates for the position of executive director. The executive director will be expected to live in the Springfield, Ill., area and will be responsible for relocating the association's office from its current location in Winnetka to the Springfield area. The annual operating budget of the association is \$200,000.

The executive director is responsible to the Board of Officers and the Executive Board, and will be responsible for recommending and participating in the formulating of association goals, objectives and related policies; planning and directing staff, programs and activities, including an annual and a semi-annual conference; and maintaining effective public relations, managing finances and preparing an annual budget.

The position requires an individual with at least five years of progressive senior management experience in an association or similar environment working with diverse groups; strong business and organizational management skills, and expertise in planning, fiscal management and human resource management. A bachelor's degree is preferred, but a successful career record with extensive experience in management or a related field may be considered in lieu of the education requirement. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.

To apply, send resume and cover letter indicating salary history to: Executive Director Search Committee, P.O. Box 409, Winnetka, IL 60093. Applications will be accepted until a suitable candidate is identified. Appointment is anticipated by February 1990.

Communications Manager. The City of Lewisville, Tex., is seeking an experienced individual to direct the operations of the combined police/fire communications center, which will include an enhanced 911 system.

The manager will direct a staff of radio-telephone operators in the delivery of public safety communications services, and will also coordinate the citywide radio system, including licensing, maintenance and development

of operational procedures. Applicants should have a bachelor's degree or the equivalent training in a technical or management discipline. Five years' experience in the management of a facility similar to a public safety communications center is preferred. Applicants must have demonstrated the ability to motivate and communicate with employees engaged in highly stressful activities. Experience with 800 MHz systems and 911 telephone operations and data processing will be helpful.

Salary range is \$2,587 to \$3,367 per month. Send resume before Dec. 5, 1989, to Sgt. Ted Gibson, Lewisville Police Department, P.O. Box 299002, Lewisville, TX 75029

Police Chief. Opa-Locka, Fla., a community of 15,000 in the Miami-Dade metropolitan area, is seeking qualified candidates for the position of chief of police.

Applicants must have the following qualifications: minimum of three to five years' senior command experience in law enforcement; an undergraduate degree in law enforcement, criminal justice or a related field; progressive leadership and management ability, including labor-management relations and the application of modern management techniques to police services; a knowledge of or experience in law enforcement and police-community relations in a multi-ethnic community.

Salary range for the position is \$38,084 to \$52,938, along with excellent fringe benefits. To apply, send resume to: City Manager, City of Opa-Locka, 777 Sharazad Blvd., Opa-Locka, FL 33054. Resumes and proof of education must be postmarked no later than Dec. 8, 1989.

If you're looking for a few good men and women, don't forget to make Law Enforcement News an integral part of your next recruitment effort. LEN's subscribers are a first-rate manpower pool you can't afford to pass up. Call (212) 237-8442 for details.

Researchers see contamination of U.S. currency by cocaine residues

Continued from Page 5

dollar bills to snort the drug or carry doves around in folded up dollar bills. Drug dealers routinely store large amounts of cash near their cocaine stashes.

"The contamination may be spread from one bill to the next as a result of one bill coming in physical contact with another. For example, when a bank teller counts bills and rubs one against the other," Poupko said. A cocaine-tainted bill put through a money-counting machine can spread residue to all the other notes passing through the device, he added.

Poupko, who called the findings "astounding," said that while a "very small percentage of bills have gross contamination," the simple physical contact of one bill to another is enough to spread cocaine, which is not easily water-soluble, and therefore, hard to remove.

Hearn told the Pittcon gathering that he became interested in the contamination of currency because of cases where the police confiscated large amounts of cash that showed traces of drugs. But if much of the currency in the United States is contaminated with cocaine, the doctors' findings seem to put such seizures in a questionable light.

Hearn, who declined an interview with LEN, citing his heavy workload at the Dade County Medical Examiner's Office, said at the conference he had washed all of the bills prior to subjecting them to analysis. Each bill was tested individually, and all but four had at least a trace of cocaine — ranging from a few nanograms to 270 micrograms, with an average of 7.3 micrograms. Only newly printed bills were found to be free of contamination.

"The police could go into any bank in the country and seize all their money," Hearn told conference participants.

"I don't expect the law enforcement community is going to be very happy to hear about a lot of this," Poupko said. "They do rely pretty heavily on narcotic dogs."

Drug enforcement agents who use dogs in the course of their work questioned the validity of the contamination study — and defended the olfactory acuity of their dogs. Most doubted that the dogs could easily pick up trace amounts of cocaine on currency unless large amounts of drugs were present nearby or if the currency was supersaturated with the residue.

"I've run my dog on large amounts of money and not had any alert from

him," said Det. Scott Silvia, a Metro-Dade Police Department narcotics agent for the past four years who has handled dogs for a year.

"I've heard [about the study] for a while," Silvia said. "Dr. Hearn's come up with this study but I've never seen any scientific paperwork or any court rulings as far as what they say is true. It doesn't seem very scientific to me."

Charles Caldwell, acting director of the U.S. Customs Canine Enforcement Training Program, headquartered in Front Royal, Va., said that what validates the dog "is that the dog is only trained in narcotics."

"So if he's not trained in currency, you can only assume that if he responds to currency, and it's in turn chemically analyzed and there's residue on there, well, the dog is not trained to a physical amount of narcotic. He's trained in narcotic odor. So the dog is doing what he's supposed to do," Caldwell said.

Caldwell noted that dogs have different degrees of olfactory acuity and a number of other factors decide whether the dog will pick up the scent of narcotics.

"Air currents have to bring the odor to the dog," he said. "That's the only way a dog can respond. I don't care how much narcotic you have. If you conceal it and you've prevented the odor from coming out, there's no way a dog can respond."

"If the odor's there, he'll respond to it. It doesn't matter if it's on money. The dog is trained to respond to the odor of narcotics, not the physical amount of it."

A supervisory agent with the Miami FBI field office's narcotics unit, who asked not to be identified, expressed skepticism about the currency-contamination findings.

The agent said dogs wouldn't pick up residue "that the researchers need chemicals to pick up, on paper currency. It's not going to happen, because it doesn't happen. The only thing they really hit on are fair-sized sums of illicit narcotics."

While agreeing with the researchers on the resiliency of cocaine residue, the agent said he didn't "buy" the research and questioned the motives behind it.

"The drug issue is such a complex issue that people who do studies like that on dollar bills only compound it, only make it more complex. That's not an answer. It's not indicative of anything. It's only another question — a question that, even if you could answer, what would it mean?"

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Upcoming Events

DECEMBER

- 4-5. Interviewing Victims & Witnesses.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Vero Beach, Fla.
- 4-5. Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350
- 4-5. Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
- 4-6. Becoming a High-Performance Supervisor.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 4-6. Terrorism: Prevention, Planning & Preparing.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$345
- 4-6. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Baltimore, Md.
- 4-6. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$495.
- 4-6. Crime Analysis II.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members)
- 4-6. Police Discipline & Labor Problems.** Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$449.
- 4-7. The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis.** Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$500
- 4-7. The Investigation & Prosecution of Complex Narcotics Cases.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$395.
- 4-7. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.
- 4-8. Hazardous Material Transportation Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450
- 4-8. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 4-8. Physical Security.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$675.
- 4-8. Advanced Supervision Skills.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in West Palm Beach, Fla. Fee: \$450 (IACP members); \$500 (non-members).
- 4-15. Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$700.
- 6-7. Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

- 6-7. Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350
- 6-8. Management of the Telecommunications Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members)
- 7-8. Interviewing Victims & Witnesses.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hanceville, Ala.
- 7-8. Improvised Explosive Devices & Booby Traps.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. Fee: \$250.
- 11-12. Drug & Narcotics Investigations.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hanceville, Ala.
- 11-12. Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted or Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, W. Va.
- 11-12. Use of Force.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hagerstown, Md.
- 11-12. Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C.
- 11-12. Management of a Detective Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hanceville, Ala.
- 11-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Hartford, Conn. Fee: \$495.
- 11-13. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass.
- 11-13. Supervision/Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Clearwater, Fla. No fee.
- 11-13. Police Records Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).
- 11-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495.
- 11-13. Occult & Satanic Crime Investigations.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.
- 11-13. High-Risk Warrant Service.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. Fee: \$300.
- 11-14. The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis.** Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in Newark, N.J. Fee: \$500.
- 11-15. Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$495 (IACP members); \$545 (non-members).

- 11-15. Advanced Police Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450
- 11-15. Criminal Justice Use of Microcomputers & Databases.** Presented by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$270.
- 11-15. Police/Medical Investigation of Death.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$495 (IACP members); \$545 (non-members).
- 12-13. Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 12-13. Liability in Police Training.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Institute, St. Petersburg Junior College. To be held in Treasure Island, Fla. Fee: \$215
- 12-13. Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Baltimore. Fee: \$350.
- 13-14. Probable Cause/Search & Seizure.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hagerstown, Md.
- 13-14. Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Hanceville, Ala.
- 13-14. Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C.

JANUARY 1990

- 6-7. Radio Dispatchers' Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrence, Ind.
- 8-9. Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrence, Ind.
- 8-12. Advanced Drug Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 8-12. Electronic Surveillance.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$900.
- 8-12. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595.
- 8-12. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 8-19. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$575
- 8-Feb. 16. Certificate Program in Delinquency Control.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Tuition: \$2,500.

- 8-March 16. School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$2,000.
- 8-March 23. Command and Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.
- 9-13. Third International Training Seminar.** Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$225 (ASLET members); \$275 (non-members).
- 11-12. Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250
- 11-13. Evaluating Community Prevention Strategies: Alcohol & Other Drugs.** Presented by the University of California, San Diego. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$150
- 12-13. National Conference on Fire Investigation Instruction.** Presented by the National Fire Protection Association, et al. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$150
- 15. Electrical Fires.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lakewood, N.J.
- 15. Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 15-16. Interviewing Victims & Witnesses.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Nashua, N.H.
- 15-16. Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$350
- 15-18. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$375
- 15-19. Instructor Development.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450
- 15-19. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395
- 15-19. Traffic Accident Records & Analysis.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500
- 15-19. Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395
- 15-19. Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395
- 15-26. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580
- 15-26. Strategic Reaction Team Operation.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. Fee: \$850
- 15-26. Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600
- 16-17. Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lakewood, N.J.
- 16-17. New Technologies & Applications for Emergency Communications Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, S.C.
- 17-19. Police dBase III Programming Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.
- 17-19. Occult & Satanic Crime Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Richmond, Va.
- 22-23. Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brentwood, N.H.
- 22-23. Drug & Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit
- 22-24. Police Computer Applications.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.
- 22-24. Sex Crimes: Prevention, Reduction & Detection.** Presented by the National

Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265

- 22-24. Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 22-26. Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Bellevue, Wash. Fee: \$395
- 22-26. Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450
- 22-26. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$395
- 22-26. Sex Crimes Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395
- 22-Feb. 2. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575
- 22-Feb. 2. Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600
- 22-Feb. 2. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575
- 22-Feb. 9. Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 23-24. Police Use of Force.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.
- 23-24. Physical Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350
- 24-25. Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit
- 24-26. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 25-26. Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 25-26. Search & Seizure.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.
- 25-26. Law Enforcement Automated Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.
- 25-26. Juvenile Fire Setters.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J.
- 26. Management of a Drug Interdiction Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit
- 26. Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation, Liability & Policy.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Houston
- 27-28. Radio Dispatchers' Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.
- 29-30. Computer Crime.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 29-30. Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.
- 29-30. Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Florence, S.C.
- 29-31. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C.
- 29-Feb. 2. Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475

For further information

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9611 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5700.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (312) 498-5680.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669/70.

Criminal Justice Institute, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. (813) 341-4601.

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Executech Internationale Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1110 N. Glebe Rd., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 243-6500.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation, P.O. Box 17286, Phoenix, AZ 85011. (602) 279-3113.

Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program, Institute for Law & Justice Inc., 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Fire Protection Association, Attn: Patrick M. Kennedy, 2155 Stonington Ave., Suite 118, Hoffman Estates, IL 60195. (708) 885-8010

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033, 34

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Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, Miami-Dade Community College, 11380 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, FL 33167. (305) 347-1329

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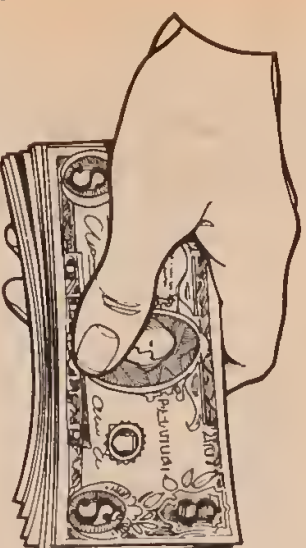
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Glued to the tube?

Some police in New York are going to be doing a lot more of that in order to speed the arraignment process and return officers to patrol more quickly. See Page 1.



Mom was right: You don't know where that money has been...



It just may have been in contact with cocaine — enough to leave only traces on the bill, perhaps, but Florida researchers say they're finding surprisingly high proportions of U.S. currency that are tainted by cocaine residues. See Page 5.

Also in this issue:

Philadelphia's plan to implement pass/fail scoring of police entrance exams doesn't make the grade, a judge rules. Page 1.
A psychologist takes to the streets and highways in Delaware to figure out how many cars on I-95 are carrying drugs. Page 1.
Afraid of being assaulted or taken hostage on the job? A New York public-employees union has the answer. Page 3.
Maryland state troopers try to make a dent in calls-for-service through telephone reporting of minor offenses. Page 3.

On the Line: A profile of Chicago Police Officer Dan Levin, "the sign-language policeman," helping the deaf and disabled. Page 5.
There's a new wave coming in, and you can either learn to ride it or get knocked over by it. D. P. Van Blaricom looks at community policing. Page 7.
Forum: Some thoughts for — and from — a new police commissioner. Page 8.
LEN interview: Rep. Charles Rangel, chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics, takes a long, hard look at the war on drugs — and has an interesting offer for U.S. police chiefs. Page 9.

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